CANADA HONG KONG LIBRARY
3 1761 09959538 1

A Defiant City

239 sketches of
Hong Kong's
mass protest movement
2019-20

Fong & Yeung Studio 2020

This is the second time I have made a collection of sketches to record a protest movement, the first time being in 2014 during the Umbrella Movement. The Umbrella sketches were compiled into a book and published in 2014. This time, the decision to go ahead with this sketch project was made after the two protest marches in 2019, on June 9 (one million plus) and June 16 (two million plus).

This sketch project is also a book project. My plan is to have all sketches compiled into a book and published, and then mount an exhibition of the artwork somewhere. I had all the sketches done before mid-January 2020 and nearly all texts of the book completed in February. The book project was brought to a halt twice, the first time from March to June because of the coronavirus pandemic, and the second time from July to September by Hong Kong's national security law. However the project was eventually revived in October 2020. And the exhibition project? Some day, but no idea when it will come true. -**FS**

Fong So is a journalist-turned artist living and working in Hong Kong. He was an editor of a current affairs magazine before turning to art. Despite his training in traditional Chinese painting and the media of brush and ink, both the content and the genre of his work are obviously different from those of traditional Chinese painting. He also works with woodcut prints. His works have been exhibited in Hong Kong, South Korea, the UK and the USA. He has works in the collections of the Hong Kong Museum of Art, the Gwangju Art Museum in South Korea, and the British Museum in London.

A Defiant City

抗命之悔

A Defiant City

239 Sketches of Hong Kong's Mass Protest Movement in 2019-20

Fong So

RICHARD CHARLES LEE
CANADA HONG KONG LIBRARY
University of Toronto Libraries
130 St. George Street
8th Floor
Toronto Ontario Canada M5S 1A5

Fong & Yeung Studio

A Defiant City: 239 sketches of Hong Kong's mass protest movement 2019-20

Published in 2020 by Fong & Yeung Studio
4D, 495-499 Chatham Road North, Kowloon, Hong Kong
www.fong-yeung.com

© 2020 Fong & Yeung Studio

ISBN: 978-988-14045-3-4

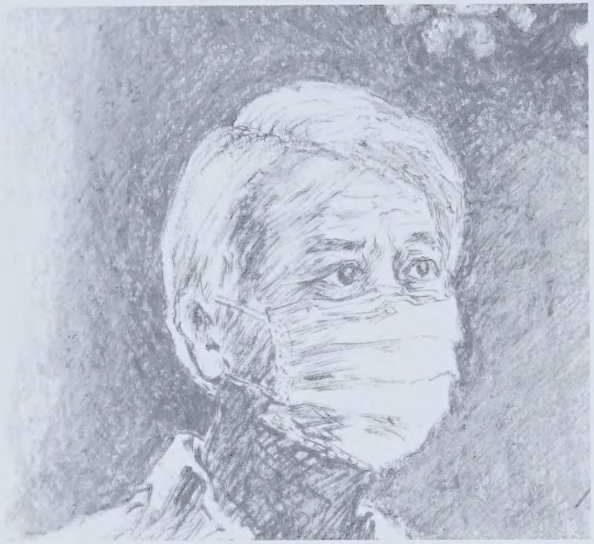
Sketches and captions © 2020 Fong So

Design © 2020 Fong & Yeung Studio
Concept: Fong & Yeung Studio
Designer: qwert

Printed and bound in Taiwan by eTop Color Repro CO., LTD

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted, or stored in a retrieval system, in any form or by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher and/or the copyright holders.

To the remarkably resilient Hongkongers, the youngsters in particular, for their courage in defending freedom and the core values of Hong Kong



A special note:

The author had been looking for publishers or printers (for the book to be self-published) while still making sketches and preparing materials for this book. However, the book project was disrupted by the 2020 novel coronavirus pandemic, which practically put the world into lockdown mode. The project was revived in June 2020 with a new printer showing interest. Unfortunately, a new national security law was imposed on Hong Kong in late June. The new printer considered it too risky to take this job so the project was brought to a halt once again. Eventually, with the help of some resourceful friends, a second revival of this project was made possible in late September 2020.

A Second Introduction

What should I call this short piece prefacing this book: a foreword, a preface, or a second introduction? Whatever it is, it is written to introduce this collection of sketches I have made for a historic and soul-provoking pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong, a former British colony and then a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the PRC (People's Republic of China). The movement, sparked by a bill aiming at extraditing people in Hong Kong to mainland China, began to escalate in June 2019 with protests that saw over one million people taking to the streets.

As a matter of fact, this book has a first introduction, written last October while the protest movement was still running. At that time, I had already made over 160 sketches and, for security reasons, I decided not to keep the originals in Hong Kong. I had all of them scanned and kept the soft copies. All the originals were sent and entrusted to a friend abroad. My initial plan was to publish a book, an album of the sketches. So, after sending away that lot, I started to compile the book, writing captions and other texts, including the introduction. The first introduction is kept almost entirely as it was and printed in this album right after this introductory piece.

The first set of sketches (#1-165) covers the news events only up to early October. After that, the protest movement and the government's response to it have turned increasingly violent. Thus, by the end of October, after having finished compiling the first set, I decided to make a continuation beyond October. The following month was a particularly disquieting one, with the alarming and disturbing news of the grievous death of a university student (#184-186) and the siege of two universities by the Hong Kong Police (#192-207). December was no better, as police violence continued. It was only after mid-January, 2020, with the worsening of an epidemic outbreak, the Wuhan coronavirus, that the seemingly unending protest movement passed over from 2019 had partially eased off and been replaced by the people's struggle to combat the virus and the SAR Government's inaction to this deadly epidemic.

The continuation work started in late October. While still struggling hard not to lag too far behind with the current developments, I found myself hugely overwhelmed by the shocking news that kept streaming in. I tried to speed up but failed. I could only work longer hours, making all sketches black and white at first; leaving them to be coloured later. I dated the sketches hastily (mainly by the day the news broke out), knowing that I might have made some careless mistakes. I thought I could correct them later; however, by the time I ended the second batch (#166-239) in mid-January, the coronavirus outbreak in mainland China was already more than a looming threat

to Hong Kong. I hurriedly had the second lot of sketches scanned and sent abroad before the beginning of the Year of the Rat (January 25). The mistaken dates were corrected while I wrote the captions after double-checking all facts.

I put an end to this collection of sketches in mid-January, but the protest movement hasn't come to an end. Even now, confrontation remains, coupled with public outcries condemning the SAR Government's irresponsible response to the viral epidemic and putting the city and its population into grave danger. The Wuhan coronavirus outbreak reminds us of the traumatic experience Hong Kong had during the 2003 SARS epidemic. That was just 17 years ago, but it seems that the government has learnt no lesson from it at all.

By the time I compiled the continuation of this album, I was still looking around for a publisher overseas, as I believed there would be one out there. As an alternative, I could have the book self-published by changing my printer or printed outside Hong Kong. Back to my original intention, I should reassure myself that embarking on this sketch-and-book project is absolutely necessary and worthwhile. To wrap up this short piece, I should like to borrow some words from the graffiti depicted in the last piece of this collection of sketches (#239): "Be it a vain effort, indifference is not my choice."

Fong So

February 6, 2020 (Finalised in June 2020 with minor revisions)

People Have Every Reason to be Angry and Defiant

This is the second time I have made a collection of colour sketches; the first time being in 2014 during the Hong Kong Umbrella Movement, a pro-democracy protest movement that lasted more than two months. What I did during that period was recording what I had seen and compiling my sketches of the movement into a book. That book, *Umbrella Sketches: A first hand impression of the HK Umbrella Movement 2014*, is a pictorial album of 139 colour sketches. It went to press while the movement was still running and the book was rushed out on the same day that the largest occupied zone in Admiralty was cleared. (An Amazon e-book was published in the following year, in 2015, after four more sketches were added. The whole collection of 146 Umbrella sketches was donated to the British Museum in 2016.) Even now, I can still remember what sort of "ordeal" it was to work on such a project. It was not just long working hours and too many sleepless nights. So, it was not without hesitation and psychological struggle that I decided to embark on a similar project for a second time.

The decision to go ahead was made after the June 9 and the June 16 protest marches. On June 9, over one million people took to the streets in protest against the extradition law that would make it possible for people in Hong Kong to be extradited to mainland China, the PRC (People's Republic of China). And on June 16, over two million people showed up in protest at the government's going ahead despite the huge earlier protest. In fact, June 12, the day in between these two mass protests, was the turning point. On that day, while protesters crowded outside the government headquarters and the Legislative Council building to prevent the extradition bill's second and possibly final reading, the police charged fiercely at the protesters and dispersed them by using nearly all sorts of ammunition, including tear gas, rubber/sponge bullets and beanbag rounds.

Once the decision was made, I tried to work at full speed. However, within two weeks after starting this sketch project, I began to develop serious back and shoulder pains. They became so bad that I was paralysed for almost one week. For four solid days, I could do nothing other than resting in bed. And after that, I could only work at a slower pace, and for less time each day. The feeling of being unable to work normally is quite frustrating and even disheartening, especially when you find that you are lagging further and further behind and it is getting more and more difficult to catch up with the current developments. It was well after August that I managed to

get back to my normal speed. And at the same time, I went to protest activities less frequently. I was practically holed up most of the time in my studio, working unceasingly day after day.

There was also one thing I noticed quite early on about the protest movement this year (2019), after the June 12 suppression, with protesters immediately classified by the HKSAR (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) government as "rioters". I compared it with September 28 five years ago (the day of tear gas in 2014) and concluded that it would be a much tougher and more demanding movement, in many senses. What happened from June 12 on presented an increasingly clear picture: an unholy colluding alliance was shaping up to deal with the defiant. Included in this alliance were the SAR government, the police force, the pro-establishment groups, the gangsters and all sorts of "players" being sent from or recruited across the border. And they were backed by the menacing PRC regime. To avoid drawing any attention, I decided to work quietly and remain very low profile ever since I started this project. I told nearly nobody about my plan. Only some very close friends who offered financial support had a vague idea that I was working on a book.

From June 9 on, for more than three months, news (mostly bad) kept streaming in and I worked, not in a good mood and not without anger, on my own project, making sketches piece after piece. Eventually, in early October, after recording all the protests coupled with the PRC's national day (October 1) and the SAR government's drastic move to enact an anti-mask law (October 3), I decided that I could present this sketch project though it was not yet complete.

I had all the sketches, 165 in total (up to October 8), scanned into high resolutions images, with captions ready for printing. As my own studio, Fong & Yeung Studio, is registered as a publisher, I have produced quite a number of self-published books myself. But this time, safety is a main concern. The printing company I have been using has a very reliable record. What I have to take into consideration is the worsening political situation in Hong Kong. Political cost is surely involved - and reprisals are likely - for taking part in the production process of such a politically sensitive book. I don't want to endanger my printer with producing a pictorial album that's almost a chronology of events. The alternative available to me is to have the book published or printed somewhere else outside Hong Kong.

The sketches included in this album were all made in A3-size (30 cm x 42 cm) cartridge paper. The media used were felt marker (sign pen), pencil, colour pencil and crayon. For my 2014 series of Umbrella sketches, yellow (the iconic colour of the Umbrella Movement) was the colour that ran out first. And for the present series, it was the colour black. As I had done with my 2014 series, this series is also dated by the day the scene was captured. Other details are given in the short captions of sketches by telling the five Ws: what,

when, where, how and why.

The sketches were mainly based on photos. Before September, I went to most of the protest activities and took photos as a record. In the week I was paralysed by serious back and shoulder pains, my business partner Hark Y, a writer, photographer and documentary filmmaker, supplied me with many good shots recorded in her camera. From early September on, I went to protest activities less frequently. And even when I went to those events, I failed to witness all the clashes with my camera. Therefore, I began to rely more and more on the online postings of some social media. However, proper photo credits were mostly missing from those online postings. (I also, for reasons of safety, avoided taking close-up photos of people in public gatherings. Even in my sketches, I only showed details of those who have appeared in news media.)

To conclude this introduction, I must admit that I have been driven very often by anger to get this project done. I share the feelings and sentiments of those Hongkongers who called Hong Kong their home. They have every reason to be angry and defiant. The final words I want to use to wrap up this project are already there in the last sketch (#165):

- "Living in turbulent eras bears certain responsibility."
- "We'll see and embrace each other at the Bottom of the Pot with no masks on."
- "God bless Hong Kong, the tear gas-prone city. Add oil/fuel, Hong Kong."

Fong So

October 22, 2019 (Revised in February 2020)

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to pay tribute to all the remarkably resilient people of Hong Kong (Hongkongers), the youngsters in particular, for their courage in defending freedom and the core values of Hong Kong. As a Hongkonger myself, I also express my gratitude to members of the international community who stand with Hong Kong.

For this sketch-and-book project, I owe my thanks to the following friends and groups. (For understandable reasons, most of them, I believe, should be anonymous at present.)

1. The copy editors of the text prepared for this album. I am grateful to them for polishing the captions hastily written for the sketches and occasionally doing some important fact checks for me.

2. Some close friends who have offered financial and moral support. Most of them did so without even asking what the money was for.

3. Hark Y, my business partner of the Fong & Yeung Studio, for her suggestions and unceasing support. Some of my sketches in this collection are based on photos she supplied.

4. Some people connected with me only online, in social media, for posting some useful photos/videos which are very inspiring and thought-provoking. Many sketches included in this album are based on their postings, though usually with modifications. However, some of the photos/videos they shared are from other sources. Efforts have been made to retrieve the original source and, if found, it is duly acknowledged.

5. Dr Stephen Ng MBE and Mr Patrick Yu OBE for helping me to finish this project and to ensure the safety of the original sketches of this collection.

6. The production team going by the pen name Ich Bin Ein Hong Konger. In June 2020, the team provided help that led to the first revival of this book project which had been brought to a halt because of the coronavirus pandemic.

7. Some resourceful friends for making arrangements for me to have the book printed outside Hong Kong.

And finally, as I have had to change my printer, I should offer my apologies to the printing company which has been doing printing jobs for me for many years. It's a very reliable producer of quality products. But this time I believed I should not put them at risk with this project. My thanks are due, too, to the new printer.

FS 9 October 2020

Timeline (#Accompanying sketches)

2019

March 29. The Fugitive Offenders and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Amendment) Bill was gazetted

March 31. The first protest march against extradition to mainland China (#1-3)

April 9-10. Umbrella Nine convicted (#4)

April 24. Four of the Umbrella Nine sentenced to jail terms (#5)

April 28. The 130,000-plus protest march against extradition to China (#6-8)

May. Hard fight in the Legislative Council (#9-12)

May - June. March and vigil 30 years after 1989 (#13 and 14)

June 9. The 1-million-plus protest march (#15-27)

June 12. The violent suppression (#28-35)

June 14. The gathering of mums (#36 and 37)

June 15. An acclaimed martyr (#38 and 49)

June 16. The 2-million-plus protest march (#39-47)

June 21-23. Encircling the police headquarters (#48)

June 26. G20 Assembly (#50-53)

July 1. The protest on the anniversary of Hong Kong's handover (#54-60); Legislative Council stormed (#61)

Early July. Some people took their own life in protest (#62); Lennon walls began to bloom (#69, 70 and 84)

July 7. The protest march in Kowloon (#63-67)

July 9. Extradition bill "dead"? (#68)

July 10 on. Another hunger strike in Admiralty (#71 and 72)

July 13. Sheung Shui protest (#73 and 74)

July 14. Journalists took to the streets (#75 and 76); Sha Tin protest (#77 and 78)

July 17. The "silver-haired" came out (#79-83)

July 21. The call for independent inquiry (#85-90); clashes in Sai Wan and gang attack in Yuen Long (#91 and 92)

July 18-23(?) Rubbish produced by pro-establishment supporters and a despicable politician (#93)

July 26. Sit-in demonstrations in the airport (#94)

July 27. Yuen Long protest (#95 and 96)

July 28. A protest march followed by clashes in Sheung Wan (#97 and 98)

Up to early August. Police misconduct, police ammo and protesters' protective gear (#99, 100 and 101); police making arrests (#118)

August 2. Assembly of the civil servants (#102)

August 3. The protest march in Mong Kok and Tsim Sha Tsui (#103-105)

August 4. Rallies in Sai Wan and Tseung Kwan O (#106-107)

August 5. General Strike (#108-111)

August 6. The first Folk Press Conference (#112)

August 7. The march of the lawyers (#113); laser show in Tsim Sha Tsui (#114)

August 11. Severe police brutality in various districts (#115); a gruesome eye injury (#116A)

August 12-13. Demonstrations in the airport (#116B and 117A)

August 13. Demonstrations of the medical workers (#117B)

August 17. Assembly and march of teachers (#119)

August 17. Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan protest (#120)

August 18. 1.7 million people protesting in the rain (#121-123)

August 23. The Hong Kong Way - human chain (#124 and 125)

August 24-25. The protest marches in Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan (#126 and 127)

June - August. Police violence (#128)

August. Police press conference (#130)

August 28. #Me Too Assembly (#129C)

Before August 31. Mass arrest prior to a special day (#131)

August 31. Pray for a Hong Kong sinner (#129E); protest march and occupation (#132); police launching attack in MTR station (#133, 137 and 138)

September 1. Another general strike (#134)

September 2. The first school day after summer (#135 and 136)

September 4. Bill withdrawn, but… (#139)

September 8. A prayer meeting and a march to the US Consulate (#140)

Early September. A protest anthem and an iconic statue (#141)

September 10-13. Singalongs across the city (#142)

September 13. Mid-Autumn Festival (#143)

September 14-15. Gang assaults and the response of the police (#144 and 145)

September 15. A march defying police ban (#146)

September 16. 100-days of the protest movement (#147)

September 21. Tuen Mun protest (#148)

September and early October. Doubtful "suicide" cases (#149)

September 26. Carrie Lam's Community Dialogue (#150)

September. A Hong Kong singer/activist (#151)

September. A call to disband the Hong Kong Police (#152)

September 27. Rally:"Stand up for victims of San Uk Ling" (#153A)

September 28. Anniversary of September 28, 2014 (Umbrella Movement) (#153)

September 29. Global Anti-totalitarianism Rallies (#151 and 153)

September 29-30. Incidents before October 1 (#154-156)

October 1. Black-clothes protests in various districts (#157); a secondary school student shot by a policeman (#158)

October 3-7. Anti-mask law and the worsening situation (#159-161)

October. Protect the Children: a group of volunteers (#162)

October. The suspicious death of Chan Yin-lam (#166)

October. Police sexual violence condemned (#167)

October 16 and 19. Two violent attacks (#168)

October 20. Kowloon Mosque blasted by water cannon (#169 and 170)

October. Harmful tear gas and chemicals used by the police (#171 and 172)

October 31. A scary Halloween (#173-175)

November 2. "Fight for Autonomy" rallies in various districts (#176-180)

November 3. Three incidents in Tai Koo Shing (#180B and C and 181)

November 4. A protest at a police press conference (#183)

November 5. Re-arrests inside court premises (#182)

November 3-4. UST student Alex Chow injured; rescue obstructed (#184)

November. University graduation ceremonies (#185)

November 8. The grievous death of Alex Chow (#186 and 187); funeral (#226)

November 11. Another point blank gunshot (#188)

November 12. Police must've gone insane (#189 and 190)

November 11-15. Road blocks to disrupt traffic (#191 and 197)

November 11-13. The battle in the Chinese University of Hong Kong (#192-196)

Mid-November. University students barricaded their campuses (#198)

November 17-30. The siege of the Polytechnic University (#199-205 and #216)

November 18. A "stampede" caused by riot police (#206)

November 18/19 and 20. Simon Cheng's story and youngsters being transported north (#207)

November 25. District council elections 2019 (#208-210)

November 28. Thanksgiving assembly and an e-card (#211 and 212)

November 30. Rally of the oldies in support of the youngsters (#214)

November/December. Another police chief and some hateful government officials (#215)

December 1. A Kowloon march on the theme "Don't forget our original intention" (#217)

December. Half-year summing up of arrests and ammunition used by the police (#219 and 220)

December. Removable online photos? (#221)

December 8. Human Rights Day March (#222-225)

December 15. Christmas shopping (#227)

December 21-23. Three rallies: "Name and Shame"; in Solidarity with Uyghurs; for Spark Alliance (#228-229)

December 25 and 31. Christmas and New Year greetings (#230 and 231)

2020

January 1. New Year's Day March (#232-235)

January 5-6. Change of Beijing's man to Hong Kong (#236)

January 11. General election in Taiwan (#237)

January 12 and after. Human Rights Watch chief denied entry to HK; outbreak of Wuhan coronavirus (#238)

Maps (#163 and 218)

People's sentiments and concluding remarks (#164, 165, 213 and 239)

1. Bill Gazetted

March 31, the first protest march against extradition to China

On March 29, 2019 the Hong Kong SAR (Special Administrative Region) Government gazetted a controversial bill to amend the current extradition arrangement of fugitives to other jurisdictions. The practical effect of the amendment is to remove the restriction against surrendering people in Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China (PRC, mainland China). On March 31, three days before the bill had its first reading in the Legislative Council, a protest march was mounted. A banner on that day reads: No political kidnapping. Another one reads: No rendition of Hongkongers to mainland China.

2. Taiwan Included?

March 31, the first protest march

The amendment, as asserted by Hong Kong's Chief Executive Carrie Lam (Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor), was introduced so that the suspect in a murder case could be extradited to Taiwan. A group of activists protesting against the amendment was in favour of an existing one-off arrangement mechanism with Taiwan.

3. A Wanted Man

March 31, Admiralty and Wan Chai (see map in #163)

3A (left). *Government headquarters, Admiralty*. Bookseller WK Lam made his last public appearance in a Hong Kong protest on March 31. He was reported missing in 2015 after being detained on the Mainland. After being allowed to return to Hong Kong in 2016 to close his case with the police, he decided to stay on in Hong Kong as a mainland fugitive. He left Hong Kong for Taiwan in April.

3B (right). *Wan Chai*. The calligraphic work of a March 31 protester might have reflected Lam's decision: "I am a Hongkonger. I don't want to be imprisoned in China."

4. The Umbrella Nine

April 9-10, West Kowloon Magistrates Court

In a controversial court verdict, nine pro-democracy campaigners were convicted over the role they had played in the 2014 Hong Kong Umbrella Movement, an over-two-month-long protest movement of civil disobedience (in protest at the PRC regime's ruling out genuine universal suffrage in Hong Kong).

5. A Night Vigil

April 24, Lai Chi Kok (see map in #163)

On April 24, four of the Umbrella Nine were sentenced to jail terms. A night vigil was held outside the Lai Chi Kok Detention Centre where the four were held before transfer to prison.

6. Carrie Lam Condemned

April 28, the 130,000-plus protest march

Protests intensified. On April 28, over 130,000 people took to the streets in protest march against extradition to China. Hong Kong's Chief Executive Carrie Lam was condemned for "betraying Hong Kong" (賣港).

7. All Endangered

April 28, the 130,000-plus march

The march, started from Victoria Park, Causeway Bay (see map in #163). Words carried by the protesters: "The Fugitive Bill endangers each one of us" (逃犯條例，人人自危).

8. A Trio

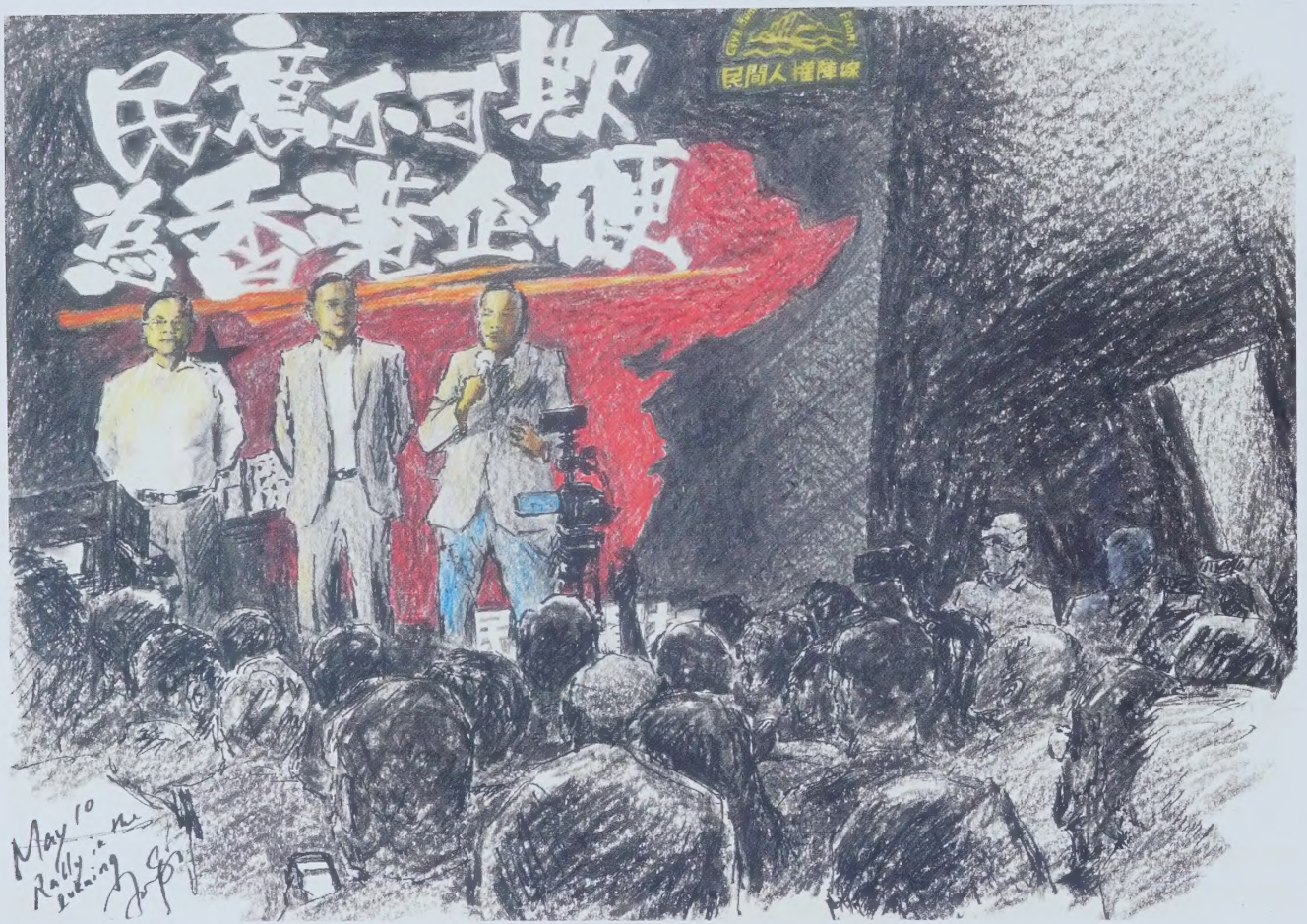
April 28, Causeway Bay

Three public figures showed up together in the protest march: (left to right) Jimmy Lai, owner and publisher of *Apple Daily*, an independent Chinese language daily; Martin Lee, lawyer and prominent pro-democracy campaigner; Lee Cheuk-yan, prominent pro-democracy campaigner and former Legislative Councillor.

9. Pillar of Shame

May 4, protest area outside Legco

It was a hard fight for the pro-democracy legislators (pan-dems) as the bill entered the discussion and amendment stage in the Legislative Council (Legco) dominated by pro-establishment lawmakers who follow the official line and Beijing's orders. For days, people rallied in the protest area outside the Legco building, commonly known as 煲底 (bottom of the cooking pot), to support the pan-dems. They posted the pictures of the pro-establishment figures on a pillar to shame them.



10. Stand Firm

May 10, evening rally

While the pro-democracy lawmakers were fighting hard, a public rally organised by the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) was held outside the Legco building on May 10 to give them support. The backdrop reads: Public opinion should not be disregarded. Stand firm for Hong Kong.

11. Public Outcry

May 11, protest area outside Legco

There was a general outcry that Carrie Lam should step down and the extradition bill be withdrawn.

12. Fighting Erupted

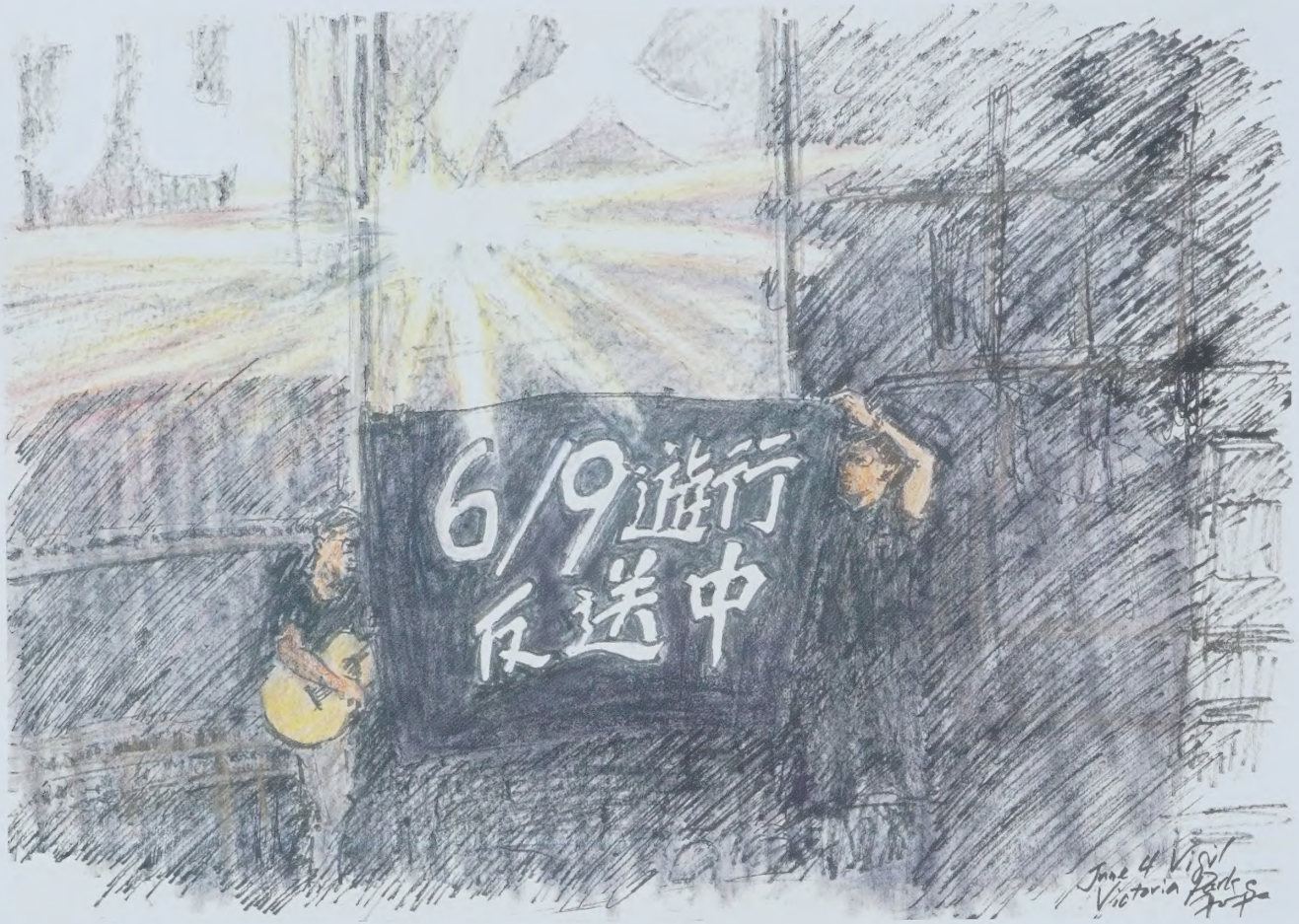
May 14, Legco

Things turned ugly. The Legco committee set up for the extradition bill was chaired by pro-democracy lawmaker James To, but the pro-establishment side tried to replace him with their own man. Eventually, fighting erupted in the council chamber on May 11 with several lawmakers reported injured. On May 14, as the committee was having another session, the pro-democracy legislators came out of the chamber to meet their supporters.

13. June 4 Remembered

May 26, the march before June 4

From 1989, Hong Kong began to have annual marches and candlelight vigils to remember the June 4 crackdown in Beijing. This year (2019), 30 years after 1989, a pressing issue was added: anti-extradition to mainland China (反送中).



14. June 4 Vigil

June 4, Victoria Park, Causeway Bay

A record number of people showed up for the 2019 candlelight vigil. The evening's programme ended with the appearance of a black banner calling on people to march on June 9 against the extradition bill.

15. Cultural Groups

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

The June 9 protest march, called by the CHRF, was a record breaking one: over one million people showed up. [As a member of a local cartoonist group, the Comic Daemons, I joined the march with hundreds of cultural workers and artists. We started at Causeway Bay, heading towards Admiralty. See map in #163.]

16. Two Political Cartoonists

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

Emu and Apink, members of the Comic Daemons, in the June 9 march. They used to contribute political cartoons to local newspapers, but, as Hong Kong's media were increasingly submitting to political pressure, turned to go online more often. [In 2017, Emu stopped his last cartoon column in protest of the "red-line" set by a newspaper.]

17. Three More

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

(Left to right) Cartoonists Water, Kitman and Justin Wong in the marching crowds. They are also members of the Comic Daemons.

18. A Couple in Protest

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

Free-lance writer Chan Ya and her cartoonist husband Zunzi Wong. [Zunzi has been a political cartoonist for 40 years. His work appears daily in different local papers, including *Apply Daily* and *Ming Pao*.]

19. A Unicorn

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

The cultural groups were led by a Chinese unicorn in the June 9 march. Words on the placard held by a protester next to the unicorn: Withdraw the draconian law.

20. Some Hated Officials

June 9, the 1-million-plus protest march

Carrie Lam and some top government officials behind the extradition bill were condemned by angry protesters. The caricature of John KC Lee, the current Secretary for Security, was seen together with the placards of 反送中 (no extradition to mainland China).

21. Step Down!

June 9, the 1-million plus-protest march

Placards condemning Carrie Lam and demanding her to step down.

22. A Family Event

June 9, Causeway Bay

Taking part in a peaceful march on Sunday can be a nice experience for the whole family. Many protesters brought along their children.

23. Go To Hell!

June 9, Causeway Bay

Carrie Lam was condemned for destroying Hong Kong. Some senior government officials were told to go to hell.

24. Auntie Chin

June 9, a street station in Causeway Bay

Activist Chin Po-fun, commonly known as Auntie Chin, at a street station in Causeway Bay. She is a key member of a group of protesters doing Gouwu [鳩鳴 in Cantonese, similar to how 購物 (shopping) is pronounced in Putonghua] protests almost daily since the 2014 Umbrella Movement. [Makeshift street stations were set up at designated locations along the marching route from Victoria Park, Causeway Bay, to Admiralty. See map in #163.]

25. Two Disqualified Lawmakers

June 9, Causeway Bay

Two pro-democracy activists, "Long Hair" Leung Kwok-hung (left) and Lau Siu-lai (right). They were elected in 2016 as legislative councillors, but owing to the manner of their swearing-in they were disqualified with two others in 2017.

26. The Reverend

June 9, a street station in Wan Chai

Reverend Chu Yiu-ming fundraising for the Justice Defence Fund to help those being prosecuted for the 2014 protests. [In 2013, he joined hands with Professor Benny Tai and Professor Chan Kin-man to advocate Occupy Central (OC) to fight for real democracy. They were since known as the OC Trio. He was one of the convicted Umbrella Nine. Standing next to him was Lee Wing-tat, also one of the Umbrella Nine. Cardinal Joseph Zen, an outspoken human rights supporter, and former legislative councillor Cyd Ho were with them.]

27. Humanitarian Crisis

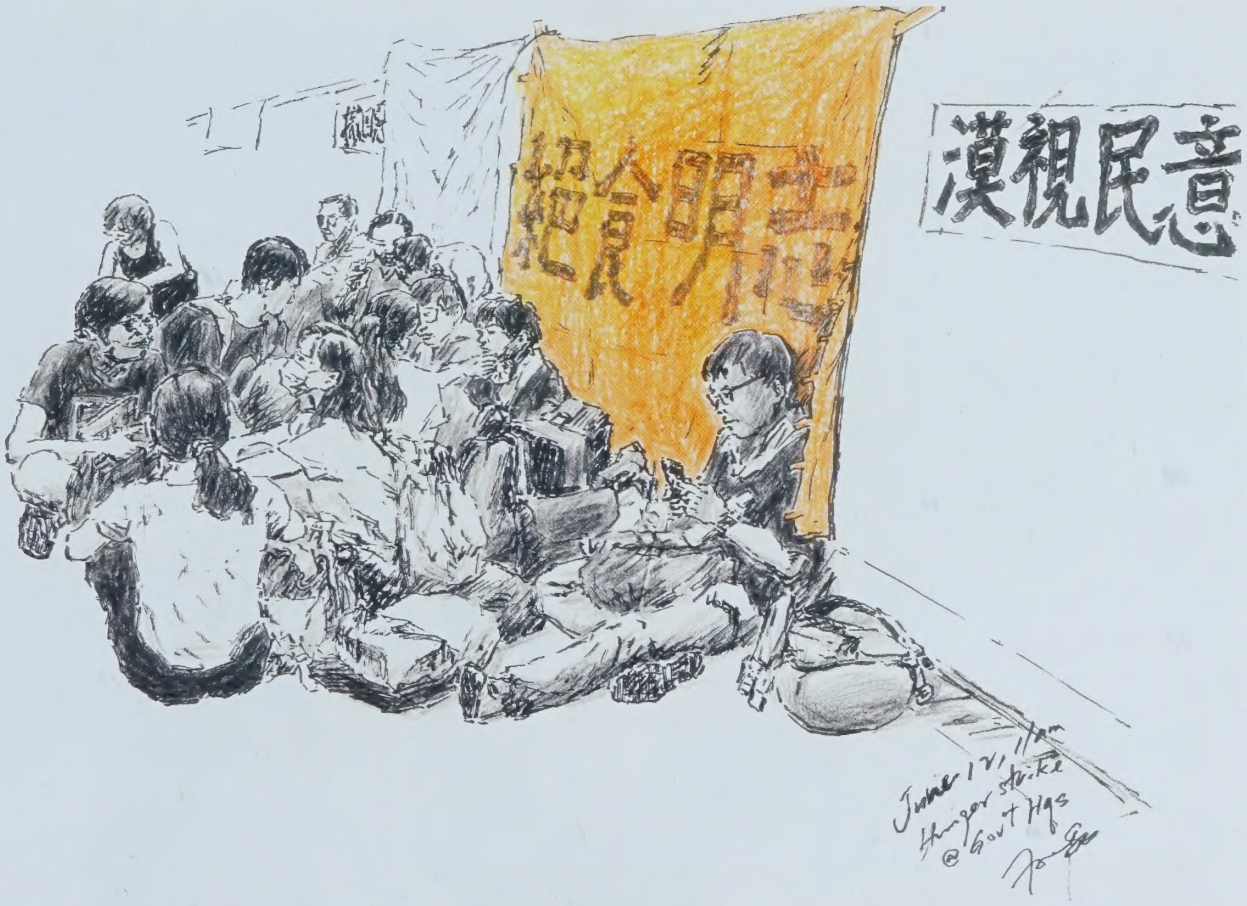
19:30, June 9, near the government headquarters, Admiralty

Some protesters showed up with placards in English, with alarming warning words: kidnapping, arbitrary detention, humanitarian crisis and war of liberalism versus totalitarianism.

28. An Appalling Day

June 12, government headquarters, Admiralty

Disregarding the 1-million-plus protest march, Carrie Lam's SAR government still pushed forward with its plan to get the bill passed by its legislature. On June 12, the day for the Legco to resume the bill's second reading, people encircled the government headquarters in Admiralty. Harcourt Road was occupied by protesters early in the morning.



29. A Hunger Strike

June 12, government headquarters

On a footbridge leading to the government headquarters, a group of protesters staged a hunger strike.

30. Young Folk

June 12, government headquarters

Most protesters there were young people. Many went there wearing face masks. Some even equipped themselves with helmets.

31. Police in Riot Gear

June 12, government headquarters

There was a heavy police presence, most were in riot gear. [I found the whole scene there similar to that of September 28 five years ago - the 2014 occupation started on that day.]

32. Tear Gas

June 12, Harcourt Road, Admiralty

With its building surrounded, the Legco meeting was called off. The police took action forcefully in the afternoon with tear gas and other ammunition, dispersing protesters surrounding the government headquarters. Tear gas came to Harcourt Road after 4 pm. [That's my second "encounter" with tear gas. The first time in 2014, also in Admiralty.]

33. Shrouded in Smoke

June 12, Harcourt Road

When tear gas struck, Harcourt Road was shrouded in smoke. Many determined protesters stayed there in the smoke.

34. People Dispersing

June 12, Admiralty Centre

People with no or little protective gear went into the shopping mall in Admiralty Centre to avoid the stinking tear gas. The police continued their action of dispersing people until almost midnight.

[Carrie Lam appeared in a video broadcast at 8 pm, in which she categorically used the term "rioters" to describe the protesters (see #68).]

35. Disturbing Scenes

June 12, online news photo and video

35A (above). The police used force against protesters as well as the Press. There was an online video showing how a policeman reacted after being told he was charging towards the journalists (記者) – he shouted back with improvised swear words: 記你老母 (Press/Fuck your mum).

35B (bottom). Besides tear gas, other sorts of ammunition were also used by the police, including rubber bullets, sponge bullets and beanbags. At least two cases of gunshot injury were recorded. There was an online news photo showing a policeman aiming a gun. [On that day, the police fired more than 200 tear gas canisters (87 in 2014, on September 28), 50 rubber bullets and sponge/beanbag rounds. Police violence since has become a worrying issue.]

36. Mums Speak Out

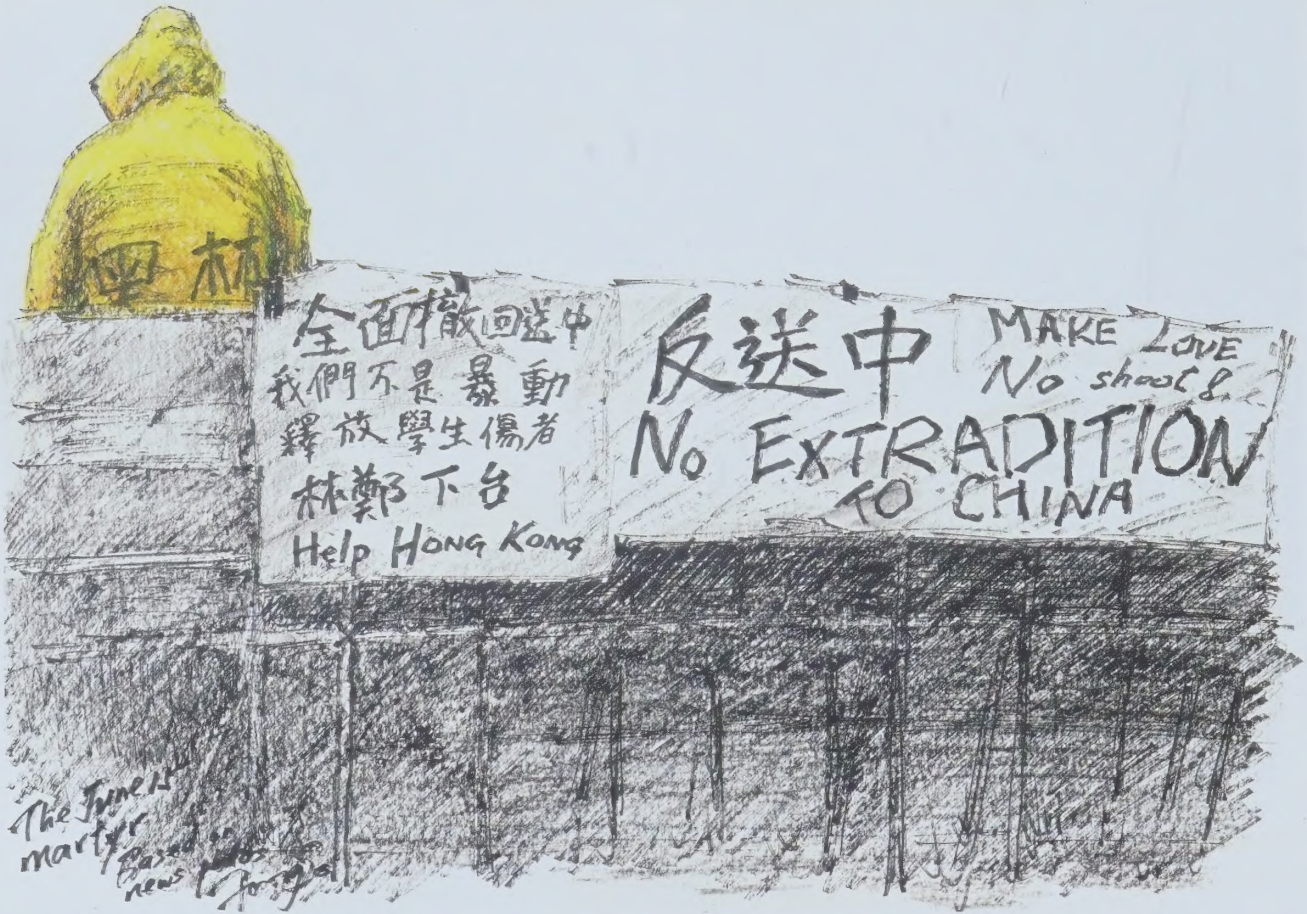
June 14, Chater Garden, Central

As initiated by a housewife, an evening rally was called on June 14 for women and mothers to speak out. A noteworthy placard appeared in this gathering: Don't shoot our kids.

37. Saving the Next Generation

June 14, Chater Garden

A young boy and his mum in the June 14 assembly in Chater Garden, Central.



38. A Martyr

June 15, Admiralty

A man in a yellow raincoat staged a protest in Admiralty on June 15, mounting a banner high up at Pacific Place with words accusing Carrie Lam and the classification of protesters as "rioters". He fell to his death on that day and became an acclaimed martyr.

39. Two Million Plus

June 16, Causeway Bay

June 12 marked a turning point for Hong Kong. In the protest march called by the CHRF on June 16, more people came out: over two million. And they were angrier. What people wanted was not just the withdrawal of the bill. They demanded more: no labelling of students as rioters; holding accountable those launching gunshots; withdrawing criminal charges against the arrested....

40. All Black

June 16, the 2-million-plus protest march

It was a day that saw a protest march, from Causeway Bay to Admiralty, all in black. Even the placards were mostly black.

41. IT Workers

June 16, the 2-million-plus protest march

A group of IT (information technology) workers led by lawmaker Charles Mok, who represents the IT functional constituency in the Legislative Council.

42. The Younger Uncle Wong

June 16, Causeway Bay

Uncle Wong is a 70+ activist, appearing very often in nearly all pro-democracy activities. There is another older Uncle Wong, a 90+ (see #79). On June 16, the younger Wong's wife joined him in the protest march.

43. Withdrawal, Not Suspension

June 16, Causeway Bay

The day before the June 16 march, Carrie Lam said in a press conference that the bill would be "suspended" (see #68). But the people's demand, as highlighted in a placard, is the bill's immediate withdrawal (立即撤回).

44. Another Trust Fund

June 16, Wan Chai

As those injured and arrested on June 12 would certainly need help, a trust fund was proposed by the former legislative councillor Margaret Ng (middle) and a retired university professor Joseph Cheng (front). On June 16, they came to greet the marching crowds. The fund was later set up in August and named the 612 Humanitarian Relief Fund (612 人道支援基金).

45. Mourning

June 16, Pacific Place, Admiralty

Pacific Place was crowded by people stopping over to mourn the protester who fell to his death there the day before the June 16 march.

46. Late into the Night

22:00, June 16, Admiralty

The protest march ran late into the night. People carrying two big black banners arrived at Admiralty at 10 pm. Words on one of the banners: demonstrations and protests are not riots.

47. People's Anger

23:00, June 16, Admiralty

Another big banner arrived at 11 pm with perhaps the last group of protesters. On this banner, the four Chinese characters 民憤在此 literally means "people's anger is here".

48. Encircling the Police Headquarters

June 21-23, Wan Chai/Admiralty

In protest at police brutality, angry crowds encircled the police headquarters located between Wan Chai and Admiralty for several days. Stephen WC Lo, the Commissioner of the Police, became Hong Kong's most hated person (after Carrie Lam).

49. A Shrine

June 24, outside government headquarters

A shrine was set up to mourn the dead protester surnamed 梁 (Leung), whose full name became known later. A yellow raincoat with written words (林鄭殺港，黑警冷血: Carrie Lam killing HK; cold-blooded dark police) became a visual icon to represent him.

50. G20 Assembly

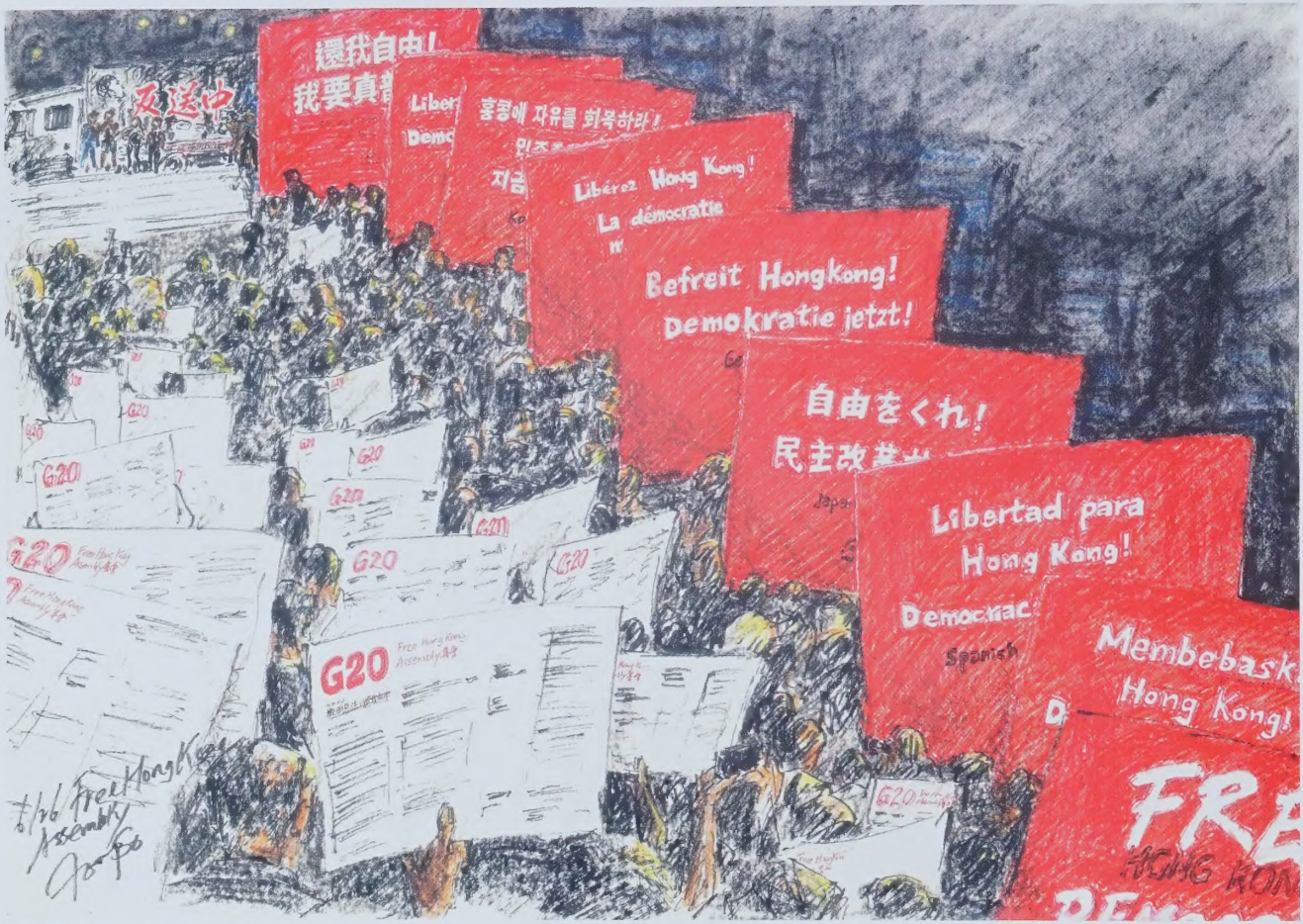
June 26, Edinburgh Square, Central

A public rally was organised by the CHRF on June 26, before the 2019 G20 Summit (hosted by Japan in Osaka where leaders of 19 countries would participate), sending Hong Kong's message to the international community.

51. Free Hong Kong

June 26, Edinburgh Square

The message was clearly written in this big banner: Free Hong Kong, Democracy Now.



52. Different Languages

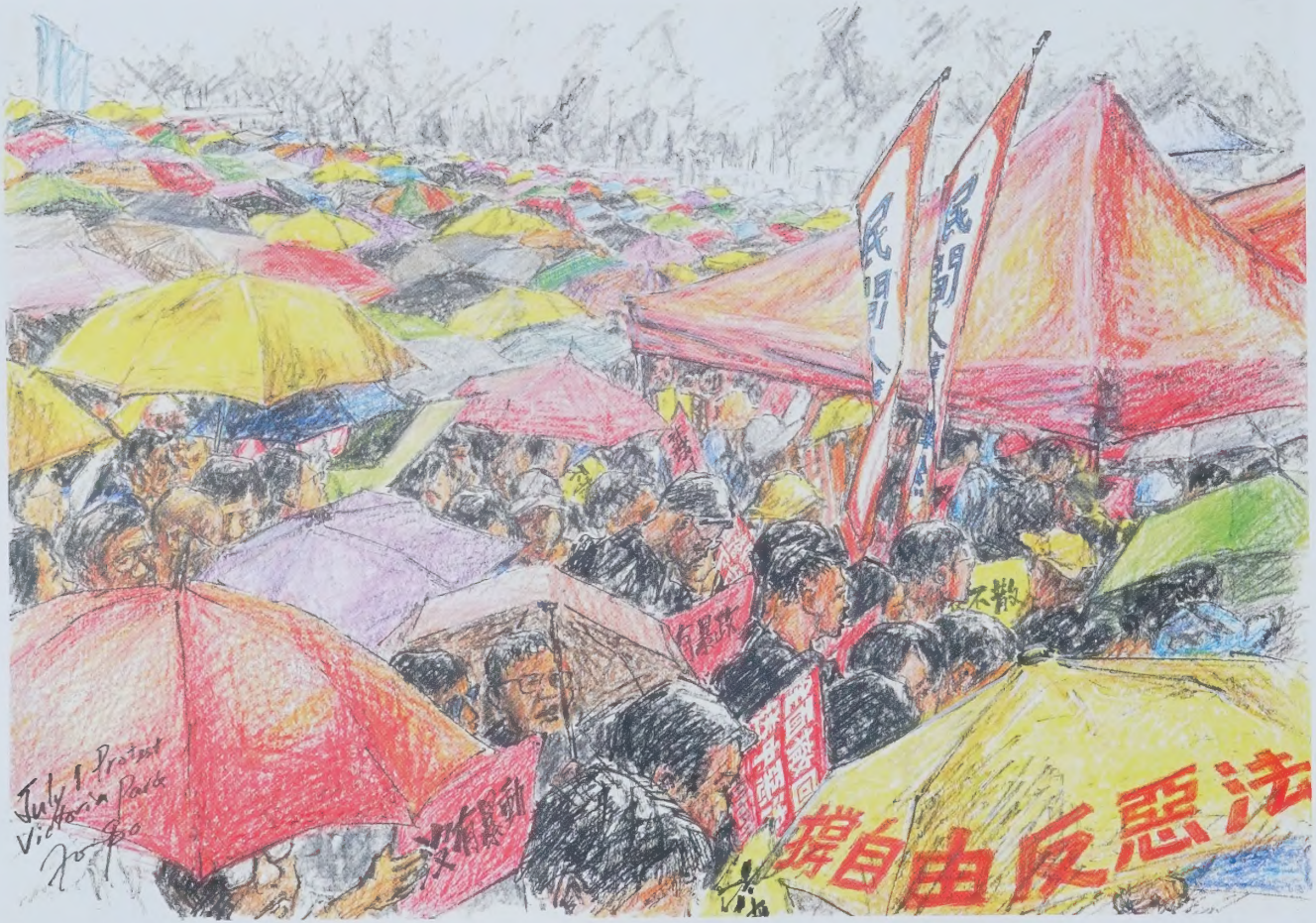
June 26, Edinburgh Square

To members of the G20 countries, the statement issued on that day was delivered in different languages.

53. Loud and Clear

June 26, Edinburgh Square

It was a highly spirited assembly. The gathering crowds completely filled the Central Harbourfront. They chanted the slogan "Free Hong Kong. Democracy Now" and sang the song "Do You Hear the People Sing".



54. Another Annual Event

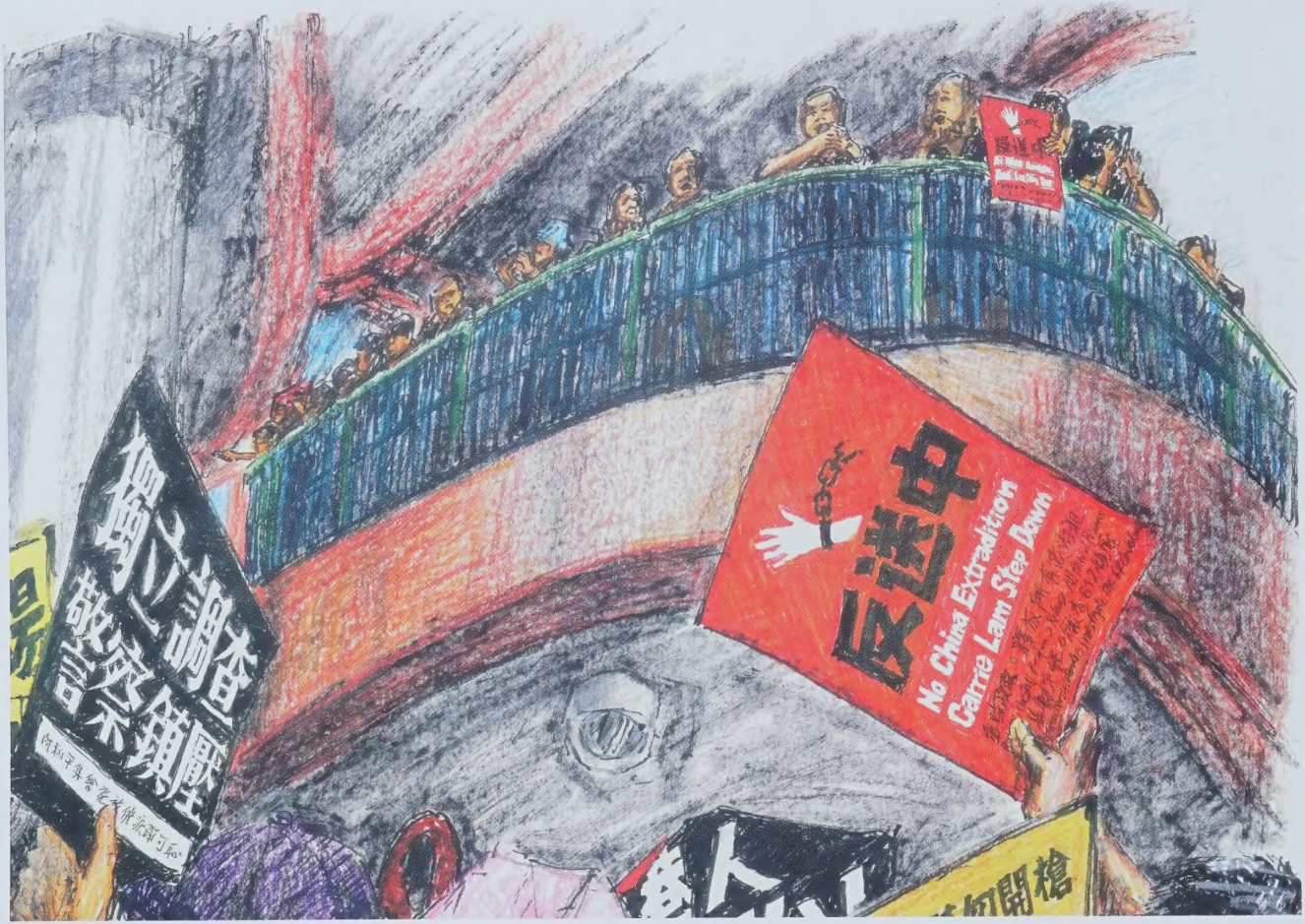
July 1, Victoria Park

July 1 is the anniversary of Hong Kong's handover from Britain to China and the establishment of the SAR. From 1997 on, Hong Kong has been holding protest marches every year on that day. Usually it is an event with most people showing up wearing black.

55. Liberate Hong Kong

July 1, Causeway Bay

An eye-catching T-shirt with words: Liberate Hong Kong. [Marching out of Victoria Park, I met some old friends in the crowds.]



56. Independent Investigation

July 1, Causeway Bay

Police brutality was brought into focus. Independent investigation (獨立調查) of police suppression (警察鎮壓) on June 12 became a pressing issue.

57. Police Condemned

July 1, Causeway Bay/Wan Chai

Placards carried by the protesters. The red one: complete withdrawal of the extradition bill. The black one: condemn police for firing at protesters.

58. Slow Beat and Fast Beat

July 1, two street stations, Causeway Bay/Wan Chai

Pro-democracy legislative councillor "Slow Beat" Ray CC Chan and TV show host "Fast Beat" Tam Tak-chi. They are members of the political party People's Power.

59. Not One Less

July 1, Wan Chai

Some striking banners on the footbridge above the Wan Chai MTR (Mass Transit Railway, Hong Kong's rapid transit rail system) station. [The banner worded "No one left behind" could be translated from 一個都不能少 . It has another popular version: Not one less.]

60. Yellow Raincoat

July 1, Admiralty

60A (left). A yellow raincoat displayed outside Pacific Place.

60B (right). A banner on a Queensway flyover between the police headquarters and Pacific Place: Not one less.

61. Legco Stormed

July 1, Legco. Online news photos

It was an unquiet day in the government headquarters complex. In the afternoon, some protesters smashed the entrance of the Legco building. Late that night, a group of young protesters broke into the Legco chamber, defacing the SAR emblem and daubing graffiti inside. They then delivered a statement denouncing the fundamentally flawed legislature. An iconic banner was there with them: No rioters, only brutal governments.

62. Suicide Cases

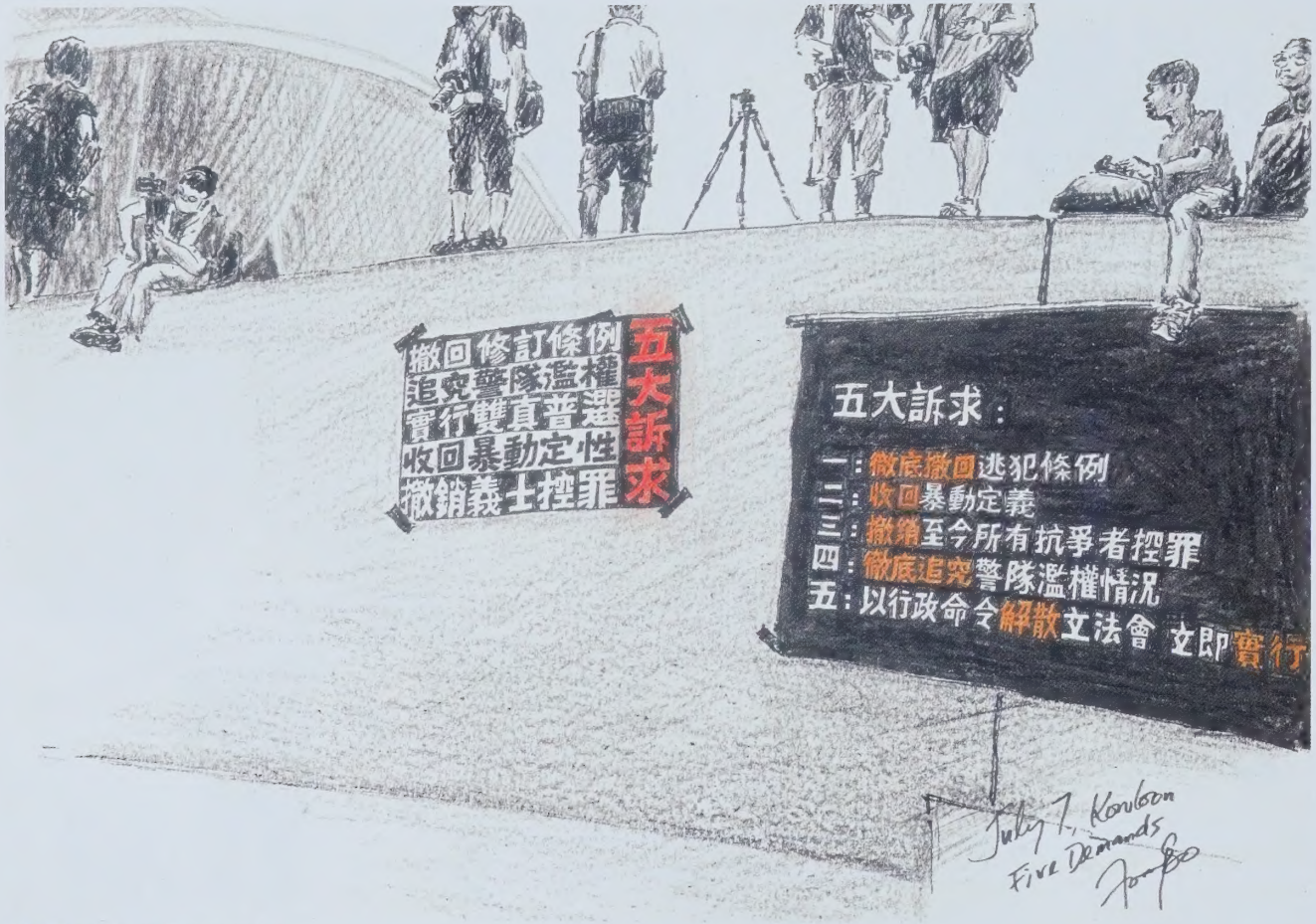
July 4, online photos

After the death of the yellow raincoat protester, several people took their own life in protest. Photos of their last words (written on paper or even daubed on the wall) went online.

63. Across the Harbour

July 7, protest march in Kowloon

Usually we have protest marches on Hong Kong Island. However, one week after the July 1 march, a march was called across the harbour, in Kowloon. It started in Tsim Sha Tsui (see map in #163). The police blocked Nathan Road, a main road, but the frustrated crowds broke through the police cordon.



64. Five Core Demands

July 7, West Kowloon

Banner and sign showing people's core demands: 1. Complete withdrawal of the extradition bill; 2. Independent inquiry into police brutality; 3. Retracting the classification of protesters as "rioters"; 4. Dropping all charges against the arrested protesters; 5. Genuine dual universal suffrage [for election of the Legislative Council and the Chief Executive].

65. Singing Hallelujah

July 7, West Kowloon

A group of musicians, led by a behavioural artist Sanmu Chan, sang "Hallelujah" in the West Kowloon protest march.

66. Heavy Burdens

July 7, West Kowloon

The way some parents appeared with their children in the marching crowds. [I felt the unbearable heaviness of life while looking at the two photos for this sketch.]

67. The Organiser and the Observer

July 7, West Kowloon

67A (left). Ventus WH Lau, the organiser of the July 7 march, speaking to the Press.

67B (right). Law Yuk-kai, the director of Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor, presenting himself there as an observer. [Law and his colleagues have tasked themselves with the work of bringing police brutality into focus.]

68. Carrie Lam's Four Appearances

68A (top left). *June 12*. In a video broadcast at 8 pm, she used the term "riot" to describe the day's clash.

68B (top right). *June 15*. In a press conference, she said the extradition bill would be "suspended".

68C (bottom left). *July 2*. In a press conference at 4 am, she condemned the "violence" in the Legco.

68D (bottom right). *July 9*. In a press conference, she announced that the extradition bill is "dead" (壽終正寢 , i.e. life ended and being laid to rest). [However, the bill was later found still on the government's gazetted list.]

69. Lennon Tunnel

July 12, Tai Po

Want to share your messages, opinion or some pictures with other people? Post them on a Lennon wall. Starting from early July, Lennon walls began to bloom everywhere, the largest one in the New Territories town of Tai Po (see map in #163), in the pedestrian underpass (tunnel) complex next to the MTR station. People named it 連儂隧道 (Lennon Tunnel).

70. Quotable Sayings

July 12, Lennon Tunnel, Tai Po

This must have been the most "entertaining" part of the Tai Po Lennon Tunnel, where some highly quotable words of the policemen were posted. People are invited to cast their votes for their "favourite" quotations.

71. Another Hunger Strike

July 12, Admiralty

In July, a group of protesters staged another hunger strike in Admiralty Centre, near the government headquarters. Uncle Chan, a 70+, is the oldest one in this group.

72. A Visit to the Hunger Strikers

July 12, Admiralty

Pro-democracy lawmaker Fernando Cheung (third from left) joined this group, fasting with other hunger strikers for justice. [The artist (second from left) had a photo with four hunger strikers while visiting them on July 12.]

73. The First NT March

July 13, Sheung Shui

Sheung Shui, a northern small town close to the border with the Mainland (see map in #163), had an anti-extradition march on July 13. It was the first New Territories (NT) protest march. The main theme was to restore calm to this district as it had been troubled for a long time by the presence of too many cross-border shoppers/parallel traders/smugglers (水貨走私客). [American flags appeared prominently on that day.]

74. A Stand-off

July 13, Sheung Shui

The protesters and the police had a stand-off while the Sheung Shui march was about to end. Clashes soon broke out outside the MTR station and the police made arrests.

75. Journalists Took to the Streets

July 14, Admiralty

In protest of the misconduct of the police against the Press, even journalists were forced to take to the streets. [As an ex-journalist, I joined the July 14 protest and met a number of people I know: Shum Yee-lan (left), the former chairperson of the Hong Kong Journalists Association; Li Wei-ling (front), a radio talk show host, and others.]

76. A Joint Statement

July 14, Admiralty

The joint statement of eight press groups was read aloud to fellow marchers and journalists outside the Chief Executive's office – at a distance far enough for that part of the government headquarters to be secured by very tall water-filled barricades. [I'm not sure if the voice of the journalists was heard or ignored.]

77. Another NT Protest March

July 14, Sha Tin

Two protest marches in one day on July 14: the journalists in the morning, then people in Sha Tin, NT, (see map in #163) in the afternoon. Words printed on the placards of a group of protesters: 守住香港，守住善良 (Guarding Hong Kong; guarding virtues).

78. Riot Police

July 14, Sha Tin

Riot police appeared early in Sha Tin, but clashes broke out late. [At night, the police launched aggressive attacks inside a shopping mall, New Town Plaza. They met people's resistance. Many arrests and injuries were reported.]

79. Silver-haired

July 17, Chater Garden, Central

In a protest march of the "silver-haired", the elderly came out to show support to the younger generations. Some special participants of the day's event: (left to right) the Younger Uncle Wong, the Older Uncle Wong and the actress/singer Deanie Ip.

80. A 20-metre Banner

July 17, Central

The march of the elderly started in Chater Garden and ended at the government headquarters in Admiralty. Words on the 20-metre-long banner: 反對制度暴力，我要真普選 (No institutional violence. I want genuine universal suffrage.) [I joined the silver-haired on that day.]

81. Support the Youth

July 17, Admiralty

Some respectable silver-haired, Deanie Ip included, were invited to lead the march. The convener of the CHRF Jimmy TK Sham also came to show support. Words on the banner: 支持青年，守護香港 (Support the youths. Safeguard Hong Kong).

82. Old Friends

July 17, march of the silver-haired

Some silver-haired friends of the artist in this event. Just to name two here: Yeung Po-hei (right), organiser of this protest march; Mak Lok-sun (left), formerly a social worker, now a free lance actor. [Yeung, Mak and I graduated from the same university - in different years, more than 40 years ago.]

83. A Snapshot

July 17, march of the silver-haired

After this protest march, a snapshot came from a friend. [I have another photo, also a snapshot, showing me working in my studio.]

84. Restored after Being Vandalised

July 19, Lennon Tunnel, Tai Po

On July 13, the police raided the Tai Po Lennon wall at night and cleared away some "police-related" postings. Then on July 16, dozens of masked men vandalised the wall after midnight, covering up anti-extradition slogans and the words 連儂隧道 (Lennon Tunnel) with a death proclamation 壽終正寢 (see caption #68D). People had everything restored quickly and gave it a new look – laying wreaths there to ridicule Carrie Lam and Stephen Lo (Commissioner of Police). [Tai Po had a protest march on August 10.]

85. Independent Inquiry

July 21, another huge march

The core demand of the July 21 protest march, called by the CHRF: independent inquiry (into police brutality).

86. A Request for Help

July 21, Causeway Bay

A request for help from Hong Kong to the US. In June, following the protests in Hong Kong against the extradition bill, a Hong Kong-related bill (Hong Kong Democracy and Human Rights Bill) was reintroduced to the US Congress. [The Bill was eventually passed by both chambers of the Congress and signed into law by the President in November 2019.]

87. A Lennon Girl

July 21, Causeway Bay

Many protesters came to the July 21 march carrying sandwich-boards to present themselves as "walking Lennon walls". [I met this Lennon Girl in Causeway Bay and took photos of her with her consent.]

88. Be Water

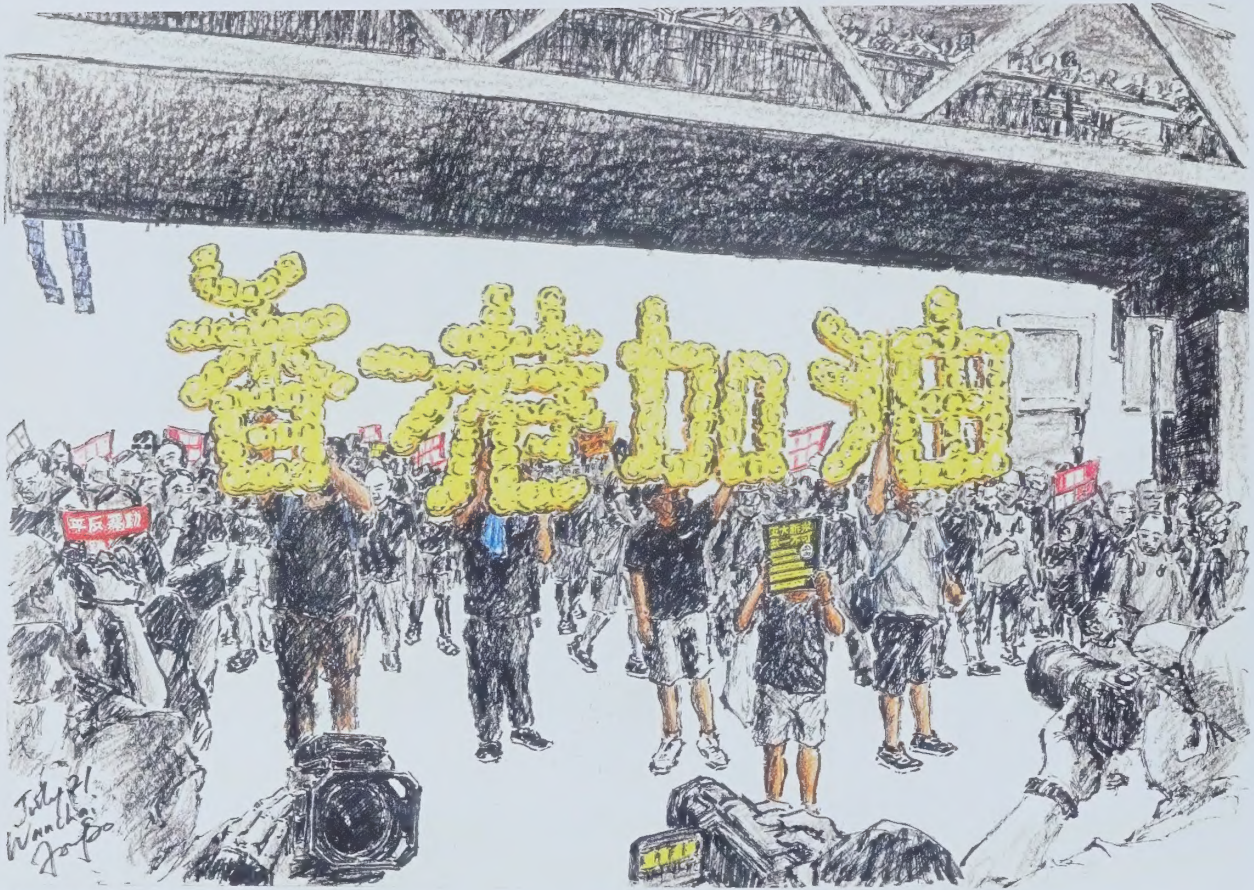
July 21, Wan Chai

This is certainly the best advice to all protesters, the "valiant" (勇武) or the "peaceful, rational and non-violent" (和理非): Be water. This old Chinese saying (上善若水) was popularised by the renowned Kung Fu fighter from Hong Kong, Bruce Lee. [I saw this poster featuring Bruce Lee in Wan Chai, on a lamppost in front of the building housing the pro-Beijing newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*. A Lennon wall was there.]

89. A Street Station

July 21, Wan Chai

The street station of the Hong Kong Democratic Party in Wan Chai. Backdrop: the five core demands.

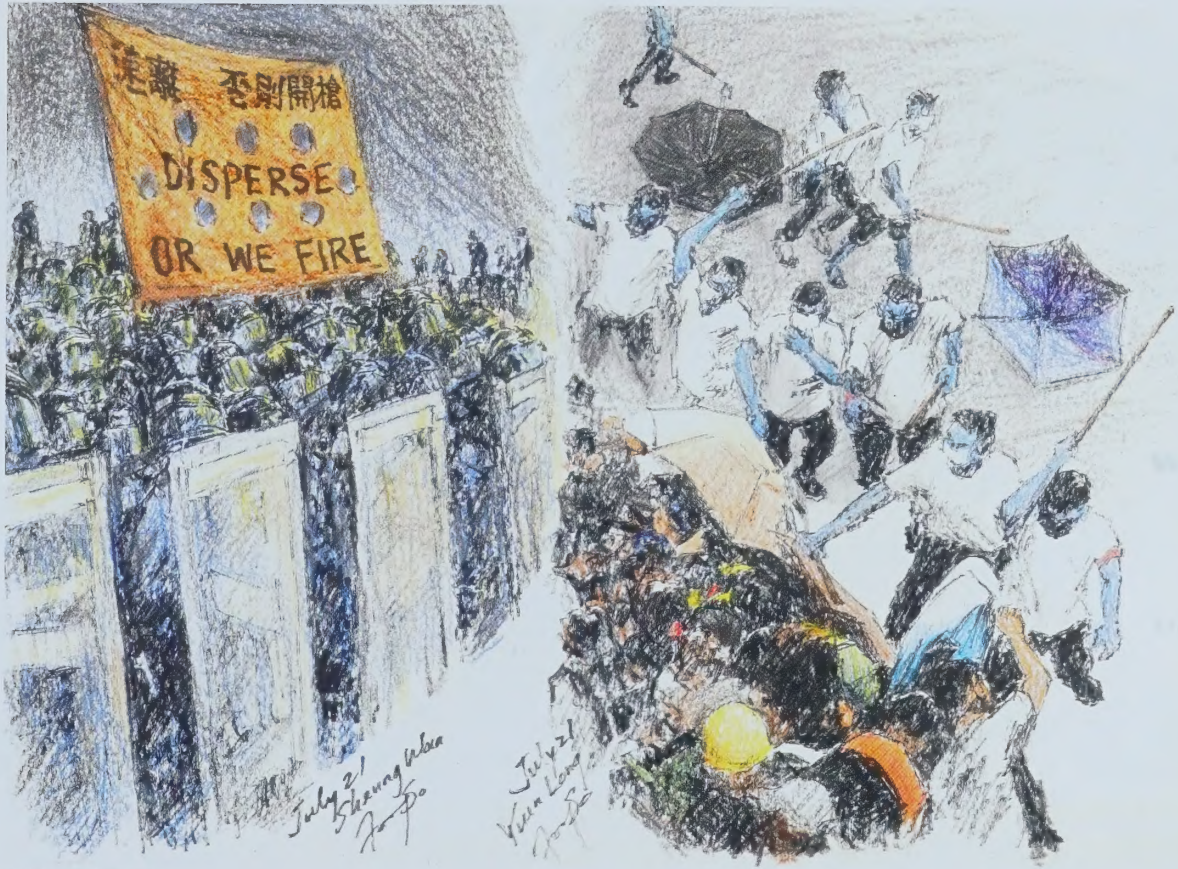


90. Add Oil

July 21, Wan Chai

To comply with the requirements agreed with the police, the CHRF called an end to the march outside Southorn Playground in Wan Chai. The words to wrap up the day's event: 香港加油 (Add oil/fuel, Hong Kong).

A lot of people continued and marched to Admiralty. Some protesters went further, heading westwards to the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government (LOCPG) in Hong Kong in Sai Wan.



91. Sheung Wan and Yuen Long

July 21, online news photos and videos

91A (left). *Sai Wan and Sheung Wan, Hong Kong Island*. Crowds staged a protest outside the LOCPG in Sai Wan in the evening. Clashes broke out. Police used tear gas (55 rounds) and launched more than 30 rubber and sponge bullets. [The PRC national emblem there was defaced that night. See #165.]

91B (right). *Yuen Long, NT*. Yuen Long is located in the north-western part of the New Territories, connected with the city mainly by MTR. That night, people young and old, including the black-clad protesters returning to Yuen Long after the rallies, were attacked indiscriminately by a gang of over 100 men dressed in white in the MTR station. No police were there. They came much later and got on quite well with the armed gangsters.

92. Disturbing Scenes

July 21, online photos

92A/B (left). Police firing in Sai Wan and Sheung Wan.

92C/D (right). Armed gangsters and police in Yuen Long. [#92C: based on a photo from a RTHK video(?) that went viral.]

93. Two Rubbish Heaps

July, online photos

93A (left). *After a gathering in support of the police*. Many PRC national and Hong Kong SAR flags were dumped by supporters, some in bundles.

93B (right). *After the July 21 Yuen Long attack*. Pro-Beijing politician Junius KY Ho was seen showing up in Yuen Long to greet the white-shirted gang before the notorious attack. The next day (or the day after next), angry crowds encircled his district office to condemn him.

94. Airport

July 26, HK International Airport in Chek Lap Kok. Online photos

A sit-in demonstration was called in the airport, scheduled to start at 1 pm. In the arrival hall, tourists were greeted by travel warnings from the protesters. [Protests in the airport intensified in August, after the eye-injury gunshot on August 11. See #116.]

95. Yuen Long Protest

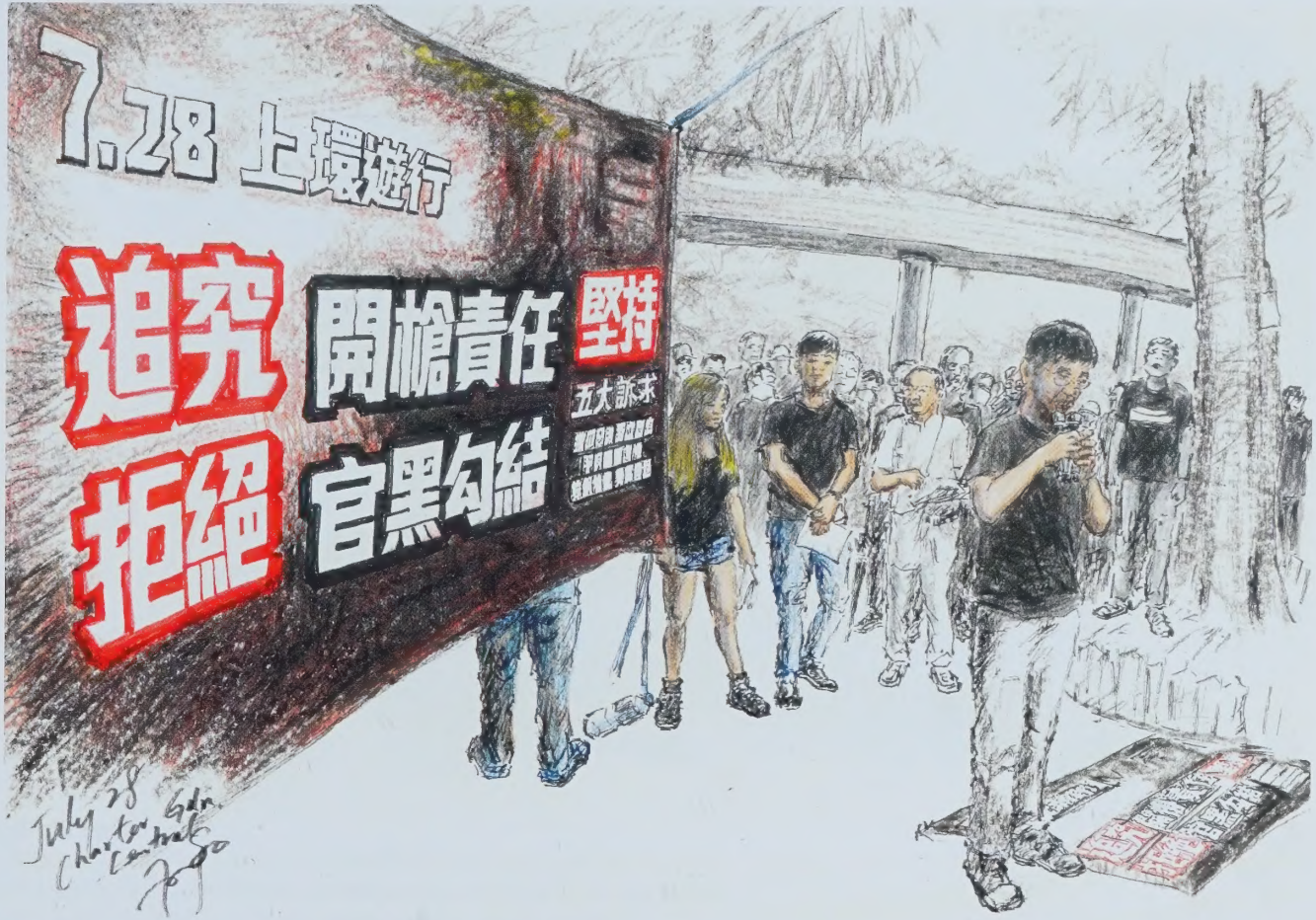
July 27, Yuen Long

It's a protest march against the collusion of the government officials and the countryside hicks (官鄉), the police and the thugs (警黑). Junius Ho and the LOCPG were also condemned.

96. A Big Placard

July 27, Yuen Long

This banner-size placard was held by three protesters in the July 27 march. [Before the protest march came to an end, the police began to use tear gas, affecting nearby residence and a home for the elderly. 100 rounds of tear gas were reportedly used.]



97. Ban Defied

July 28, Chater Garden, Central

A march in Sheung Wan on July 28 was planned to hold the police responsible for gunshots (追究開槍責任). Permission was given by the authorities for an assembly, but not a march. Defying the ban, the gathering crowds in Chater Garden took to the streets and started a huge march.

98. Police Cordon

July 28, Sheung Wan

Once again, the demonstration continued after nightfall, targeting the LOCPG in Sai Wan. Clashes broke out again. The police responded fiercely with over 400 rounds of tear gas and nearly 150 rubber/sponge bullets. [A cordon of riot police was seen on a footbridge leading to the MTR station and the Western Market. There the sound of tear gas/gunshots could be heard clearly.]

99. Four Policemen

The Hong Kong police have become increasingly aggressive ever since June 9.

99A (top left). A very common scene in many clashes: riot police hit people fiercely with batons.

99B (top right). *July 30, Kwai Chung*. A station sergeant pointing a gun at civilians.

99C (bottom left). *June/July*. A poster showing a police constable in action, challenging people to have a one-on-one dual (隻揪).

99D (bottom right). *August 3, Wong Tai Sin*. A station sergeant raising his middle finger in front of press photographers.

[The week between July 29 and August 3 was disquieted, with tense stand-offs and clashes between civilians and the police outside police stations in various districts (Kwai Chung, Tin Shui Wai, Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin) on many occasions.]

100. Police Ammunition

June - August, online photos

Just a rough count (from June 9 to early August): over 1,000 tear gas canisters; 160 rubber bullets; 150 sponge bullets and beanbags. [Expired tear gas was reportedly used. That was confirmed in August.]

101. Protective Gear

August, artist's own collection

Can gear like this offer sufficient protection from the ammunition used by the police? Words on the sign/placard: 光復香港，時代革命 (Liberate Hong Kong. Revolution of our time). [A slogan attributed to the imprisoned activist Edward TK Leung became widely used in the protest movement in 2019. Leung, a key member of a localist group Hong Kong Indigenous, was arrested for the 2016 Mong Kok civil unrest and was convicted, in June 2018, of "rioting" and sentenced to six years in jail.]

102. Civil Servants

August 2, Chater Garden, Central

Vowing to go with the people (與民同行), civil servants held an assembly on August 2. Guest speakers were invited, including Anson Chan (left), former Chief Secretary for Administration, and Joseph WP Wong (right), former Secretary for the Civil Service.

103. Kowloon Again

August 3, Mong Kok

The organiser of the August 3 protest was given a marching route in Tai Kok Tsui, a district close to the bustling area of Mong Kok. But the marching crowds continued on to Mong Kok and Tsim Sha Tsui. Words on the banner (above): 警權過大 (excessive police power). A poster on a lamppost in Nathan Road, Yau Ma Tei (below): Police fired guns without prior warning in Sheung Wan [on July 28].

104. The Woman with the Union Jack

August 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon

This is a story of the sudden disappearance of an old lady, commonly known as Grandma Wong, last seen on August 3 in the Kowloon protest march. She often appeared in protest events waving a Union Jack. Weeks after that, she was reported to be in Shenzhen (across of the border, see map in #163).

105. Striking Graffiti

August 3, Tsim Sha Tsui

105A (left). *On the road shoulder of an underpass*. 光復香港 (Liberate Hong Kong).

105B (right). *Outside Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station*. 黑社會 (Triads).

106. Two Events, Same Day and Same Time

August 4, Sai Wan and Tseung Kwan O

106A (left). *Sai Wan*. Rally in the afternoon. Words on the banner: 反對制度暴力 (No institutional violence).

106B (right). *Tseung Kwan O*. Hong Kong University of Science and Technology students and their big banner in the protest march.

107. Special Objects in Display

August 4, Tseung Kwan O

107A (left). Two huge banners with big characters 撤回惡法 (withdraw the draconian law) and 痛心疾首 (appallingly outraged) hung from a footbridge.

107B (right). A cooking pot with a hole and captioned "real gun, real steel pot" displayed on a road shoulder.

108. Before the General Strike

Before August 5

108A (left). *August 2, Chater Garden, Central*. 我們一起罷 (Together we strike).

108B (right). *August 3, Mong Kok*. Two posters. Words on the white one: August 5, Hong Kong on strike; assembly in seven districts.

109. Admiralty Occupied Again

August 5, government headquarters

The day of the General Strike. The area outside the government headquarters complex was occupied again. The site of the 2014 Lennon Wall was overwhelmed by people's postings. Big characters on the wall: 三罷 (罷課 : boycott classes in school; 罷工 : have industrial action; 罷市 : stop business); 反送中 (no extradition to China); 官逼民反 ...(people are forced to revolt by the ruler...)

110. Tear Gas Again

August 5, Harcourt Road, Admiralty

Around 6 pm, tear gas came. The gathering crowds dispersed slowly, flowing like water towards Wan Chai and Causeway Bay. [On that day, clashes were reported in various districts. Ammunition used by the police: 800 tear gas canisters; 140 rubber bullets; 28 sponge bullets.]

111. Late Night

August 5, Causeway Bay

Barricades and graffiti almost everywhere in Causeway Bay: 光復香港，時代革命 (Liberate Hong Kong. Revolution of our time); 黑警死全家 (Dark police [would have the] whole family dead). [A lot of violent clashes were reported on that day, in various districts. Tear gas was used almost everywhere. Gangster attacks on protesters were also reported, the most appalling cases in North Point and Tsuen Wan. See map in #163.]

112. Folk Press Conference

August 6, online video

A press conference initiated by the LIHKG Forum, a website campaigning against the extradition bill, to counter the misinformation from the SAR Government and the Hong Kong Police. The first Folk Press Conference was held on August 6.

113. Lawyers in Black

August 7, Department of Justice, Central

A march and assembly for the independence of the Department of Justice (DoJ) and an independent inquiry (into police misconduct). The march of the lawyers, all in black, ended at the DoJ. The department, currently headed by the scandal-ridden Secretary for Justice Teresa YW Cheng, has been widely criticised for being heavily biased.

114. A Laser Show

August 7, Space Museum, Tsim Sha Tsui

A university student was arrested by several plain-clothes policemen while shopping for laser pointers ("weapons" as claimed by the HK Police). In protest, people gathered on August 7 at night and staged a laser show with their laser pointers outside the Space Museum in Tsim Sha Tsui.

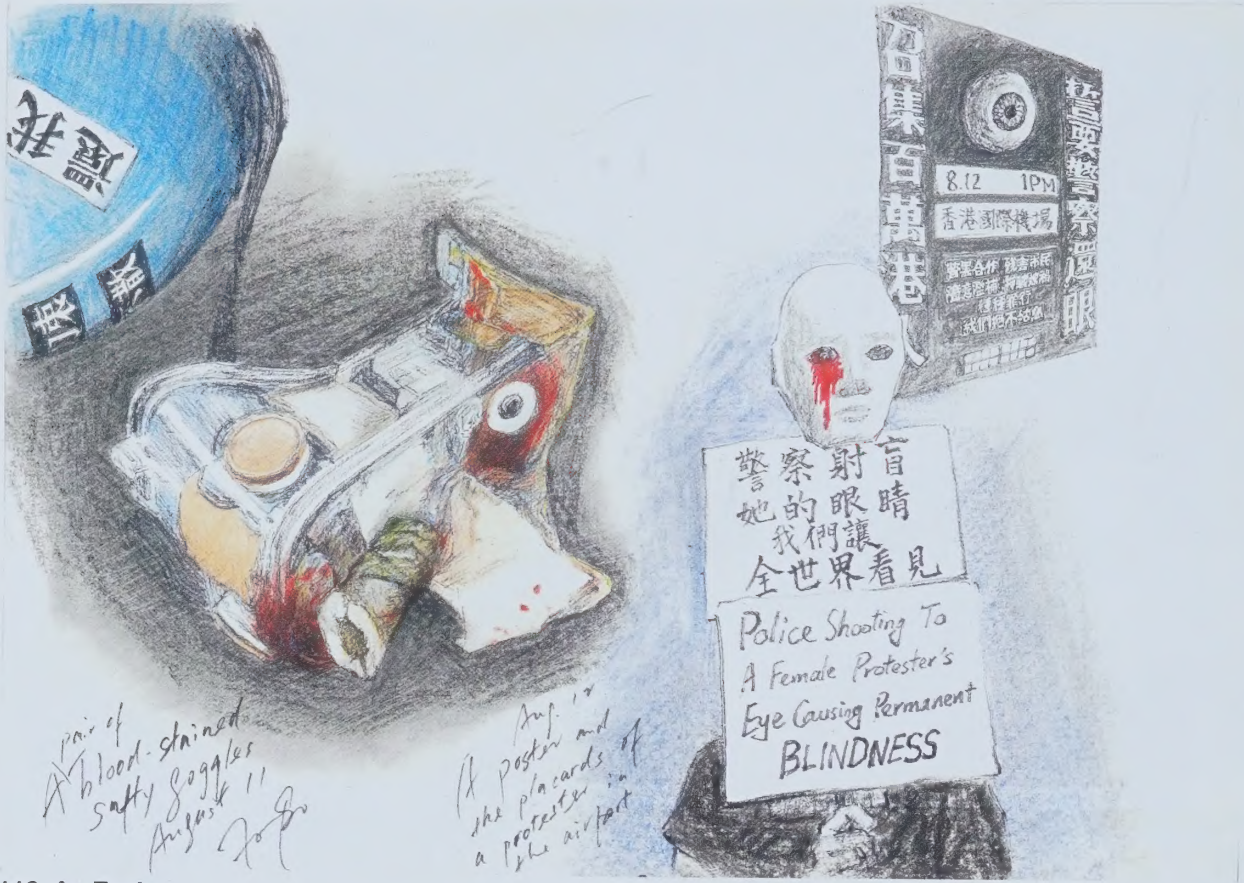
115. A Dark Day

August 11, online photos

A very disquieted day, especially after nightfall. Just a brief summing-up of what had been done by the police on that day: beating up protesters; using tear gas in MTR stations; firing rubber bullets and sponge/beanbag rounds (even in the MTR subway); disguising as protesters to cause disturbances; planting fake evidence on an arrested protester…

115A (above). Tear gas in Kwai Fong MTR Station. [Station closed on August 23, 12 days after tear gas, to "ensure safety".]

115B (below). Shooting at close range [about one metre!] in Tai Koo MTR Station.



116. An Eye!

August 11/12, online photos

116A (left). *August 11, Tsim Sha Tsui*. A gruesome eye injury of a young woman, obviously caused by the police's brutal use of beanbag rounds. [Quite a number of news photos were widely shared online. I chose to use the least disturbing one for this collection of sketches.]

116B (right). *August 12, HK International Airport*. Angry protesters staged sit-in demonstrations in the airport. [It continued on for several days. Disturbances and scuffles were reported - also clashes with the police.]

117. "It's Murder!"

August 13, online photos

117A (top left). Sit-in demonstrations continued in the airport.

117B/C (bottom and right). Demonstrations of the medical workers in public hospitals. The police were accused of "murder".

118. Police Making Arrests

August, online photo and video

Arrest counts: over 420 from June 9 to August 5; 748 up to August 15; over 1,000 up to August 31; 1,453 up to September 16; 2,379 up to October 10.

118A (left). *August 10, Tsim Sha Tsui*. A male policeman seizing a young woman (reportedly a passer-by) by saddling on her back.

118B (right). *August 24, East Kowloon*. Several policemen dragging a protester forcefully to a police vehicle.

119. Teachers

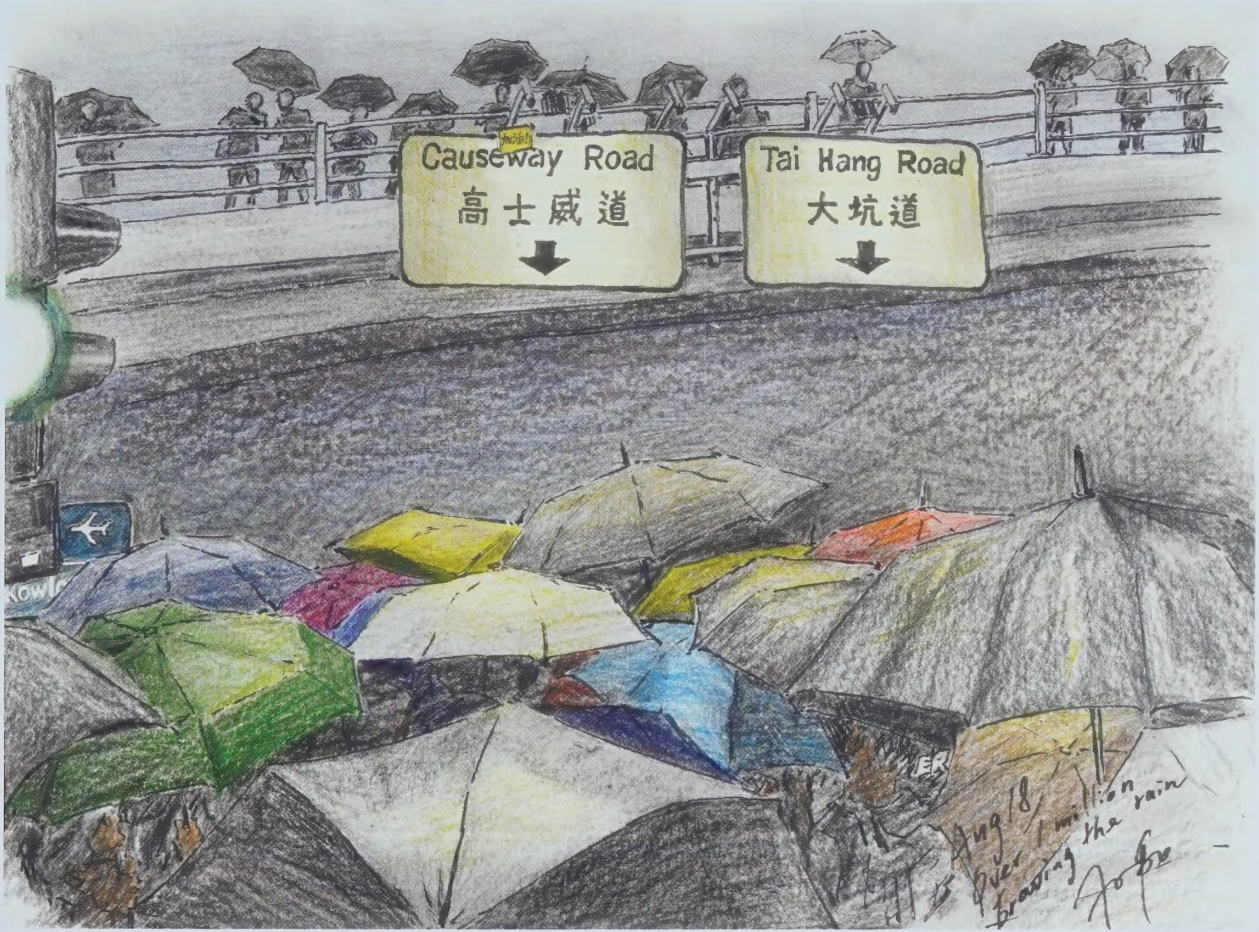
August 17, Chater Garden, Central

An assembly called by the Professional Teachers' Union. Q: what's the moral duty of a teacher? A: to safeguard the next generation (下一代) and good human conscience (良知).

120. Hung-To Protest

August 17

Another event scheduled on August 17: a protest march on Kowloon side, in Hung-To (紅磡 - 土瓜灣 , Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan).



121. A Flowing Assembly

August 18, 1.7 million people in the rain

Assembly or march? The application for a march starting with an assembly was refused, but the assembly was allowed. On that day, 1.7 million people queued in the rain for hours to join the assembly in Victory Park. Following the advice of the organiser (the CHRF), most people flowed in, stayed briefly inside the park and then left (so as to let others in) to take to the streets again.

122. A Makeshift Stage

August 18, Victoria Park

A stage, a makeshift one, was constructed inside the park for those who had something to say. [I managed to get into the park at about 19:00 and then "flowed" out at 19:20.]

123. A Sitting Bench

August 18, Harcourt Road

Leaving the Victoria Park assembly, many people chose to march all the way to the government headquarters in Admiralty before calling it a day. The road shoulder in Harcourt Road became a long sitting bench for people to take a rest. Striking graffiti there: 黑警還眼 (dark police, give back my eye); 狗官 (dog official)...

124. The Hong Kong Way

August 23

On August 23, the 30th anniversary of the Baltic Way (a human chain joining the capitals of the three Baltic states in 1989), more than 200,000 people in Hong Kong linked hands to form "the Hong Kong Way". [I joined the human chain that night in Central.]

125. Lion Rock Lit Up

August 23, the Hong Kong Way

125A (above). *Lion Rock*. Human chains linked the city up, on both sides of the harbour. Hundreds of hikers went up to the top of Lion Rock (on Kowloon side) and shone lights across the city.

125B (below). *Hong Kong Island*. People linking hands in the harbour-front walkway in Central.

126. Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan

August 24 and 25

Protest march in Kwun Tong, East Kowloon, on August 24; in Tsuen Wan, New Territories, on 25. The police used tear gas and fired guns on both days.

127. Guns, from Non-lethal to Lethal

August 24 and 25, online photos

127A (left). *East Kowloon*. A policeman aiming his gun – in front of a whole group of press photographers.

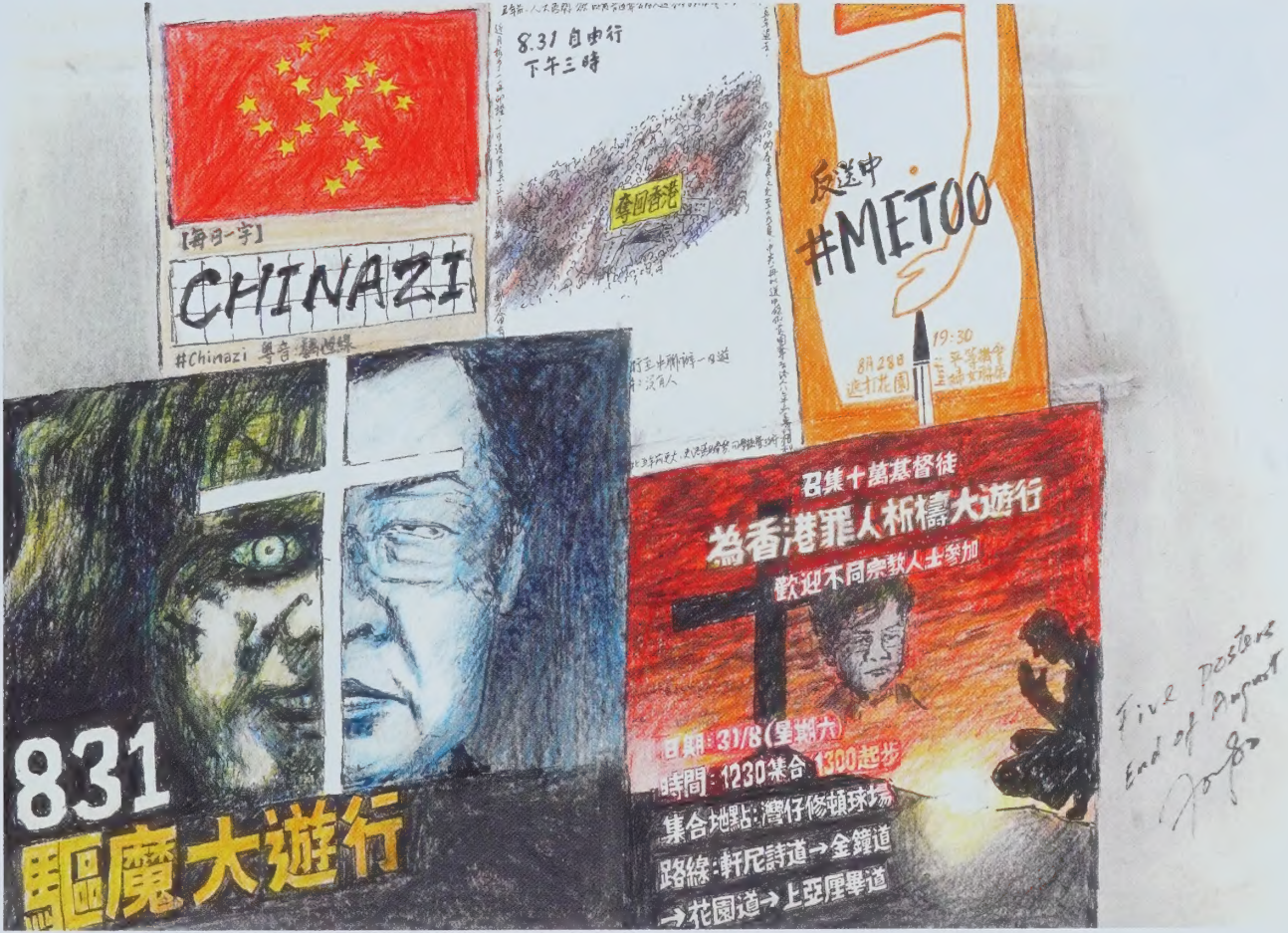
127B/C (middle and right). *Tsuen Wan*. A man trying to stop a gun-wielding policeman from firing. He was given a nasty kick – a "push" as later described by the police in their routine press conference. [Two gunshots were fired that night. Live ammunition was used for the first time since June 9. #127B: based on a photo credited to NY Times/Redux Pictures.]

128. Police Brutality

Online photos and videos

128A/B/C (left). News photos and videos have brought police brutality into focus: beating protesters, grabbing females by their clothes and hair, inflicting severe physical harm on protesters deliberately in various ways, etc. [It is widely believed that PRC police personnel (Public Security, 公安 , as known in mainland China) or soldiers had been involved, and they are much more aggressive than the Hong Kong police. As early as August, a French scholar working in Hong Kong, Jean-Pierre Cabestan, published an article (in *The Figaro*, August 5) saying that the deployed number, according to his source, could be "around 2,000".]

128D (right). The notorious detention centre in Sun Uk Ling (located near the border, in the north of Sheung Shui), where many detained protesters were reportedly badly tortured and sexually assaulted/abused. [The police made efforts, but in vain, to deny the accusations. Then, weeks after that, the police admitted that 51 people arrested on August 11 were held there and 31 of them were hospitalised with six seriously wounded.]



129. Five Posters

August, online posters

129A/B/C (top row, from left to right). Chinazi, a newly coined word; a call for the march on August 31 [five years ago, the PRC regime made an announcement to rule out genuine universal suffrage in Hong Kong on August 31]; #Me Too, an assembly on August 28 protesting against the police's use of sexual violence.
129D/E (bottom, left and right). A march to exorcise evil spirits; a call to gather people to pray for a Hong Kong sinner (Carrie Lam).

130. Police Press Conference

August, online photos

The routine/daily press conference of the Hong Kong Police, currently headed by Stephen WC Lo (top left) started after August 5. It has since become a show in which all sorts of misinformation, lies, white-washing and denial of misconduct and brutality are provided. The live streaming on TV showed some scornful faces.

131. Mass Arrest

Before the August 31 protest

131A (above). Front page story of *Apple Daily*: three lawmakers, three Demosistō (a local political party formed by young politicians after the 2014 Umbrella Movement) members and some others were arrested. [A protest was planned to be held on August 31. Five years ago, on August 31, 2014, the PRC regime made known its decision to rule out genuine universal suffrage in Hong Kong.]

131B (below). Pro-democracy lawmaker Au Nok-hin was among those being arrested before the August 31 protest. The sketch here shows Au and the artist in front of an exhibit displayed in a 2018 exhibition in London's British Museum. [The exhibit is a sketch of a public assembly on August 31, 2014 (selected from my *Umbrella Sketches*).]

132. The 8.31 Protest March

August 31, Admiralty

132A (left). Defying protest bans again, people took to the streets on August 31. Harcourt Road was occupied again.

132B (right). The police fired the newly deployed water cannon, with water containing blue-dye and unknown chemicals.

133. Prince Edward MTR Station

August 31, online photos and videos

That night, after the protest march on Hong Kong Island, the police launched an aggressive attack inside Prince Edward MTR Station in Mong Kok, Kowloon. They targeted the protesters, but all commuters were affected. The police used pepper spray and battered people almost indiscriminately on the platform, escalators, and inside train compartments. They made arrests fiercely and even prevented first-aiders helping those injured.

134. General Strike Again

September 1

After the August 31 attack, another general strike was called immediately. People knew very well that there's no way for retreat (退無可退).

135. Two Bronze Statues

September 2, the first school day after summer

135A/B. The statue of Sun Yat-sen in Queen's College (left) was given a helmet and a mask (middle). [Sun Yat-sen was a leading figure in the revolution to overthrow the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and end imperial rule in China. He was once a student of Central School when he was studying in Hong Kong. The school was later renamed Queen's College. Online photo posted by Demosistō.]

135C. Sun's statue in the University of Hong Kong (right). [Sun studied for five year (1887-92) in Hong Kong's College of Medicine for Chinese. The College was later integrated into HKU.]

136. Kneel-in and Joint School Human Chain

September 2 and after

136A (below). *September 2, St. Francis' Canossian College*. Students kneeling in a silent protest on the first school day after summer. [Carrie Lam graduated from this secondary school.]

136B (above). *From September 2 on, various districts*. Students formed human chains outside their schools.

137. A Closed MTR Station

After the August 31 attack

For two days, Prince Edward MTR Station in Mong Kok was closed. People laid flowers there for those being attacked or possibly killed by the police. [Clashes broke out very often outside Exit B1 (next to the Mong Kok Police Station). The exit was later boarded up for "repairs". Flowers and postings there were cleared away from time to time. However, nothing could stop people from replacing offerings.]

138. MTR's Role Queried

August - September, online photos and videos

138A (top left). *August 24*. MTR stopped its service in East Kowloon in the afternoon on August 24. Trains were used to send riot police to clash areas.

138B (below). *August 31*. The Prince Edward Station attack. People's query: what's the role of the MTR in this horrible incident?

138C (top right). Logo of the MTR transformed by netizens. People began to call it 黨鐵 (Party's Rail).

139. A Televised Announcement

September 4

Carrie Lam made a televised announcement in the late afternoon saying that the SAR Government would officially withdraw the amendment bill. How people reacted to that was expected – not appeased. [Note: Five demands, not one less!]

140. A Message to the US

September 8, Central

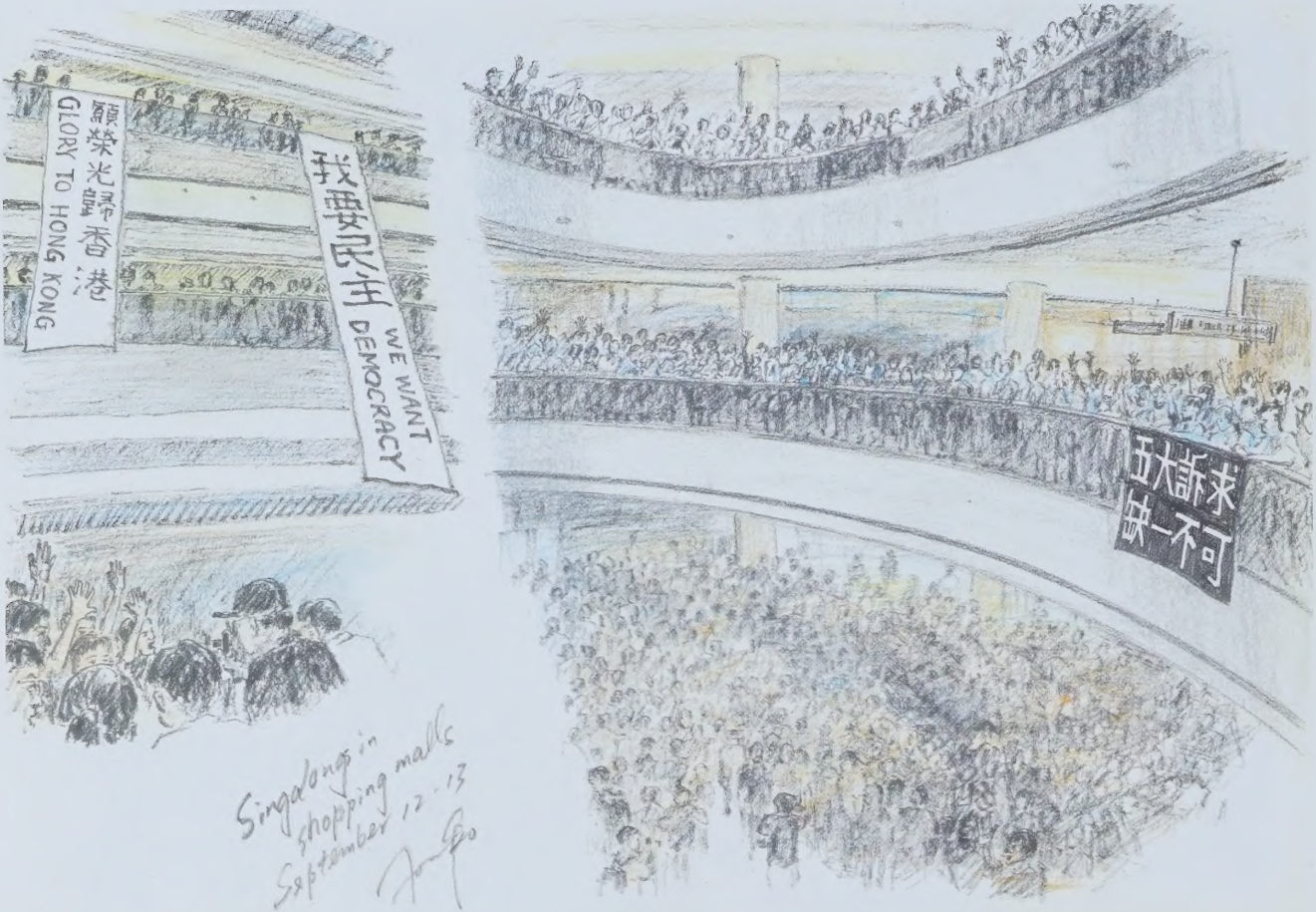
A prayer meeting in Chater Garden for democracy and human rights in Hong Kong, it was also an event for people to march to the US Consulate to urge the US Congress to pass the Hong Kong Democracy and Human Rights Bill.

141. An Anthem and a Statue

September

141A (left). A protest anthem, *Glory to Hong Kong*, was created and released in September. [Music: thomas dgx yhl; lyrics: LIHKG users.]

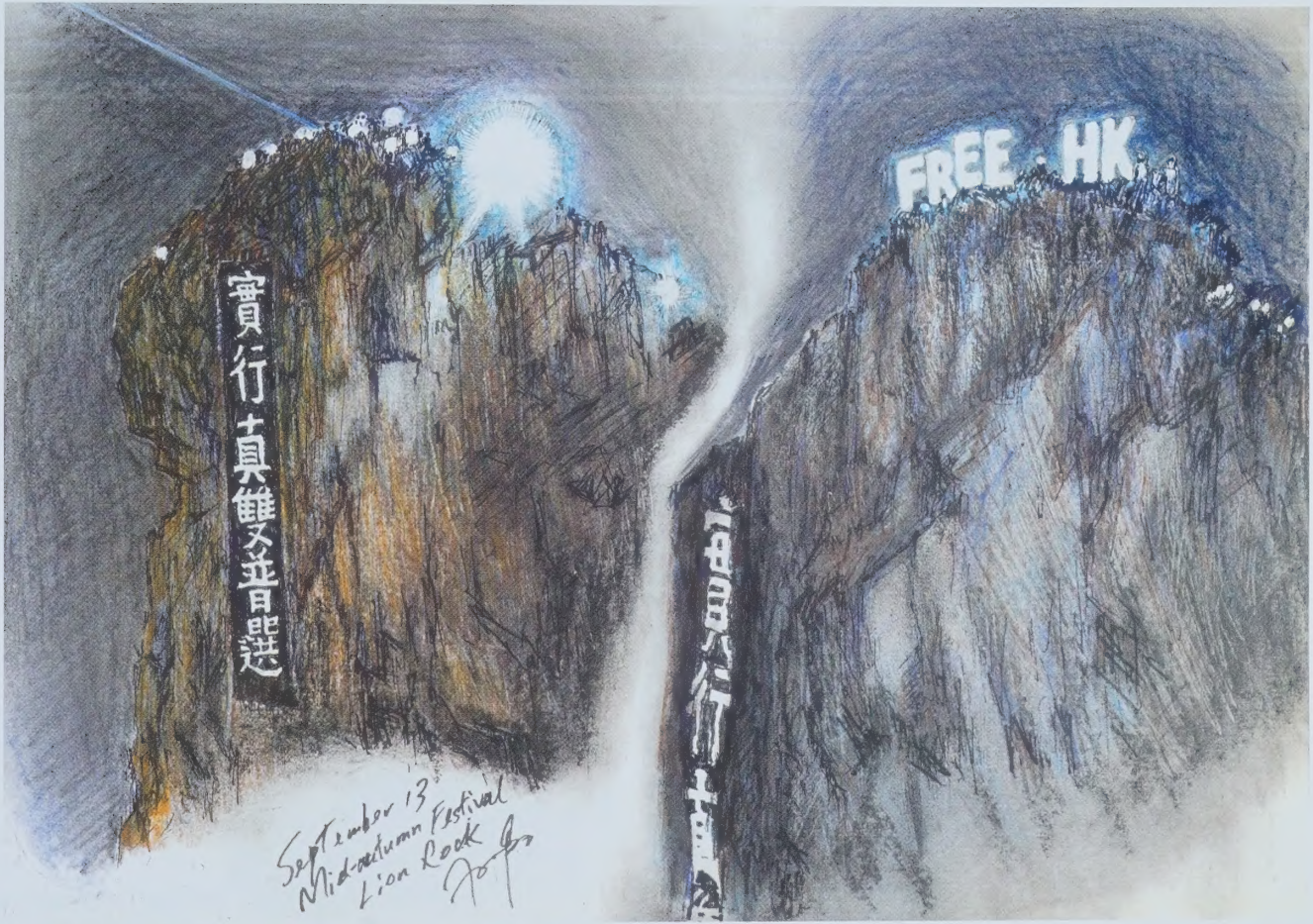
141B (right). Goddess of Hong Kong Democracy. [Online photos first appeared on August 31.]



142. Singalongs in Shopping Malls

September 10-13

In various districts across the city, large crowds gathered in shopping malls to sing the new anthem.



143. Mid-Autumn Festival

September 13, Lion Rock

It was Mid-Autumn Festival. That night, Lion Rock was crowded and lit up once again. A huge banner 實行真雙普選 (genuine dual universal suffrage) was mounted on the top of this 495-metre high peak.

144. Police and Gangsters

September 14-15, North Point

Violence escalated. Gang assaults on protesters were reported in several districts, the worst in North Point. A large group of gangsters, wielding weapons (see #145A/B), launched attacks seemingly indiscriminately against people. They met angry crowds. A gangster backing off from the crowds was lent a round shield by the police to hide his face. [RTHK video online.]

145. The Protected and the Targeted

September, online photos

145A/B (left). *September 15, North Point*. A knife-wielding gangster (above). He was then shielded by riot police. Another gangster charging towards the journalists with a folding chair (below). The police just let him go away.

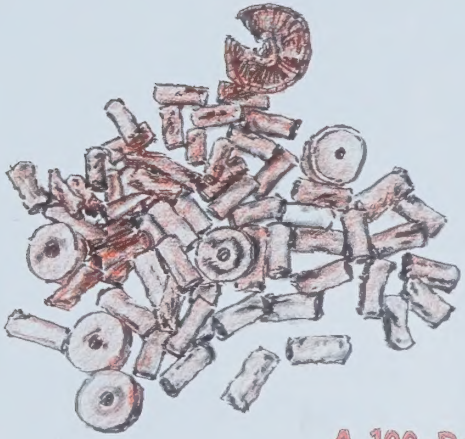
145C/D (right). Being young is a crime! Ever since June, the police have appeared to target mainly the young (above). Two boys with hands zip-tied at the back by the police (below). The younger one is just turning 12.

146. East Point Road

September 15, Causeway Bay

146A (above). E-posters calling for a gathering for the September 15 march.

146B. Again, defying a police objection, people took to the streets, starting the march at East Point Road, Causeway Bay.



A 100-Day Summing-up

From June 9 to September 16

Ammunition Used

Tear gas canisters: ~3,100
Rubber bullets: ~590
Sponge bullets: ~290
Beanbag rounds: ~90

Source: Ming Pao Daily
Data released by HK Police.

* Note: The two gunshots using life ammunition in Tsuen Wan on August 25 are not included.

Arrested

Total: 1,453
Students: ~400
Age below 16: 40
Prosecuted: 176
Students: 52
Riot charge: 72

Injuries

Police: 250
Protesters/civilians: N/A

Deaths: ??

Source: Apple Daily.
Data released by HK Police.

Sept 16
100 Days!

147. A 100-Day Summing-up

September 16

The still on-going protest movement entered the 100th day on September 16 (from June 9 on). Here is a brief summing-up of the first 100 days. [Notes: (1) Many injuries were not reported or recorded - mainly because of people's mistrust of the police. (2) Carrie Lam said later that there had been no "serious death cases over the past three months". But that's doubtful. See #149.]

148. A Timeline

September 21, Tuen Mun

Tuen Mun is a NT town near Yuen Long and connected to the city mainly by MTR. The protest march there demanded an end to the nuisance caused by groups of dancing and singing women (大媽 , literally big mum) in public places. It started at 15:00 with no objection by the police, but a police warning came at 15:03, then tear gas was fired at 16:02.

149. Suicide Cases?

September, online photos

Increasing number of dead bodies found. Some doubtful "suicide" cases were highlighted outside an MTR exit of Prince Edward Station.

149A. *Downloaded on September 20*. The postings: September 2, man fell and died, 185 Fok Wing Street, no last words found (有遺書); September 3, youth fell and died, Yau Oi Estate, Tuen Mun, no last words found; … [In most cases, they were said to have "fallen to death" or have their "dead bodies found floating at sea".]

149B. *Downloaded on September 28*. More postings. [An online summary of "suicide" cases (difficult to do thorough fact check): 20 from August 1 to 20; 18 from August 21 to 31; 28 from September 1 to 10. In total, over 60 suicide cases were recorded in September (22 in July); over 110 from June to mid-October.]

150. Community Dialogue

September 26

Carrie Lam had her first Community Dialogue, an open platform inviting people to express their views, in a heavily guarded stadium. A quota of 150 people drawn by computer lottery attended, and 30 had the chance to speak for five minutes from the floor. Most of the questions raised were about police brutality. After this dialogue, police brutality simply continued and even got worse. [In early September, news stories emerged about a closed-door meeting of Carrie Lam with a group of businessmen, in which she said she had offered to resign but was not permitted to. Later, more details emerged revealing that she told the meeting attendees the government had nothing apart from the police force of 30,000.]

151. A Singer and An Activist

September, online photos

Denise Ho, also known as HOCC, is a Hong Kong-based singer. She was blacklisted by the PRC for her pro-democracy activities in Hong Kong.

151A (left). *September 16*. Denise Ho testifying at a US Congressional hearing. Joshua CF Wong, a prominent student activist, also testified in this hearing.

151B (right). *September 29, the day of Global Anti-totalitarianism Rallies, Taipei*. [Photo: HOCC's post.] Denise Ho was attacked with red paint in Taiwan in a rally in support of Hong Kong's protest movement. The two assailants were apprehended and sent to the police.

152. Disband the Police Force!

September, online photos (A and C)

As police brutality worsened, even an independent inquiry would not be able to meet people's demand.

152A (top left). A banner in a protest march accusing the murderous police.

152B (bottom left). A sacred animal: lion-bird. 獅鳥 in Chinese, literally lion-bird. The term sounds like 私了 (settle privately). [The excessive use of force by the police and their seeming collusion with gangsters had pushed many people, the "valiant" protesters in particular, not to remain non-violent at all times. They came to believe that they had to counter violence and settle matters by themselves.]

152C (right). A huge banner put up by some rock climbers: Disband the Police Force.

[According to an Amnesty International report released in October, 85% of the arrested people were beaten up by the police.]

153. Before the Special Day

September 27 – 29

153A (left). Three rallies before October 1, the national day of the PRC:

September 27, an assembly for the victims of San Uk Ling Holding Centre. [A bailed student attended and told the rallying crowds of her suffering on being sent to that detention centre.]

September 28, an assembly for the anniversary of the 2014 Umbrella Movement. [While the rally was held in Tamar Park (see map in #163), the police were firing water cannon in the nearby area outside the government headquarters.]

September 29, protests in Admiralty and various districts on the day of Global Anti-totalitarianism Rallies. [Clashes were reported, worst cases in Wan Chai and Causeway Bay. See #154 and #155.]

153B (right). *Edinburgh Square, Central*. A huge banner in the September 27 rally.

154. Halting or Instigating Disturbances?

September 29, online photos

154A (top left). *Wan Chai*. A squad of riot police, mostly masked, preparing to take action.

154B (top right). *Wan Chai*. Ammo-firing on a footbridge.

154C (bottom left). *Causeway Bay*. A grinning policeman pepper-spraying a journalist.

154D (bottom right). *Wan Chai*. Policemen disguising themselves as protesters reacted fiercely after being discovered. They used batons and drew handguns to force their way to a nearby sheltering place (a toilet).

155. Two Appalling Incidents

September 29, online photos

155A (above). *Wan Chai.* Another eye! Indonesian journalist Veby Mega Indah was shot by the police. Doctors treating her told her lawyer that the shot might cause permanent blindness to her right eye. [Indah's photo: *Apple Daily*.]

155B (below). *Causeway Bay.* In the absence of physical conflict, Legislative Council member and social activist Eddie HD Chu was pepper-sprayed by a policeman in his face at a very short distance.

156. Fire Erupts

September/October, online photos

Fire set to the closed exits of two MTR stations. [MTR, Hong Kong's rapid transit railway system (usually serving about 5 million passengers daily), failed to run normally. Ever since August, the MTR Corporation has partly suspended its services and closed its stations from time to time. Sometimes trains and stations were used solely by riot police for various purposes. Vandalism in MTR stations was often reported. Who did all that? The protesters? The disguised vandals? Couldn't even say the police were not involved for that (see also #161A).]

157. A Mournful Day

October 1, the PRC National Day

The day was not celebrated in Hong Kong. All black-clothes protests were called. The SAR Government's outdoor flag-raising ceremony had to be moved indoors, and the fireworks display in the evening was cancelled.

157A (top left). Banners in the Chinese University of Hong Kong: Enemy, hated by all. October 1, a day of national mourning.

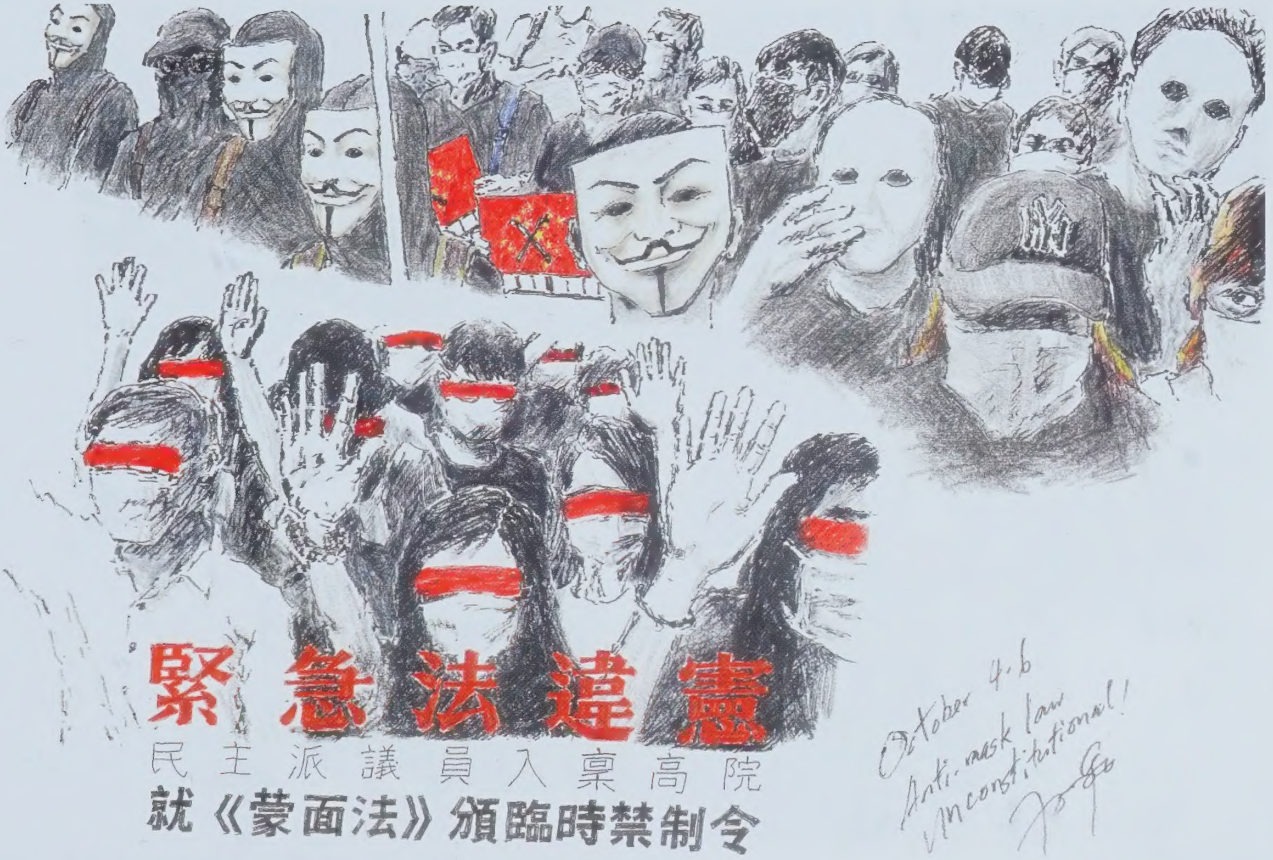
157B (bottom left). Banner of the October 1 protest march on Hong Kong Island: End dictatorial rule; Return power to the people.

157C (right). A middle finger on a banner with harsh implicit fucking words: "Celebrate" his mum. [The bits of paper scattering on the ground are ritual money offered to the dead in the Underworld.]

158. Execution Style!

October 1, Tsuen Wan

Clashes reported in various districts. In Tsuen Wan, a police officer shot a young protester, a secondary school student, in his chest with his handgun at close range - "execution style" as claimed by some netizens in social media. (Some videos and news photos of the incident went viral, showing the police officer, holding a rifle in his left hand, rushing towards the boy to fire his handgun in his right hand. There was also a video showing another police officer hurrying to the spot after the gunshot with a long metal rod [to be used as evidence of a weapon for attacking police?] in his hand. The boy had then fallen on the ground, with his short PVC tube next to him. It was later confirmed by doctors treating him that he survived. The police denied all wrongdoings and laid a riot charge against him.) [Video: Campus TV.]
[In total, 1,400 rounds of tear gas, 900 rubber bullets and over 400 sponge/beanbag rounds were used in a single day in various districts. Violent clashes resulted in 74 reported injuries.]



159. Anti-Mask Law

October 3 - 4

Invoking the Colonial-era Emergency Regulations Ordinance, Carrie Lam announced on October 3 that an anti-mask law would become effective at midnight. This mask ban was enacted to make the wearing of masks at public gatherings an offence. Defying the ban, people, mostly masked, took to the streets in protest (above). Two injunction applications were made, one of them filed by the pro-democracy lawmakers to the high court (below, e-poster), challenging the legality of enacting this law.

160. All Shut Down

October 5, Saturday

It was another day of wearing masks in protest. However, a more significant blow was the suspension of MTR and the closing down of banks, shopping malls and supermarkets.

160A (top left). An unprecedented measure: MTR, already with the name of "the Party's Rail", shut down all services on October 5. People gave it another name: "Empty R".

160B (top right). The ParknShop supermarket chain made an announcement in the morning to close all outlets for one day.

160C (bottom left). Following ParknShop, another supermarket chain, Wellcome, closed all its shops later that day.

160D (bottom right). 7-Eleven, the largest convenience store group in Hong Kong, also closed all stores (around 1,000 across the city).

161. Querying and Worrying Online Postings

October 6 - 7, social media

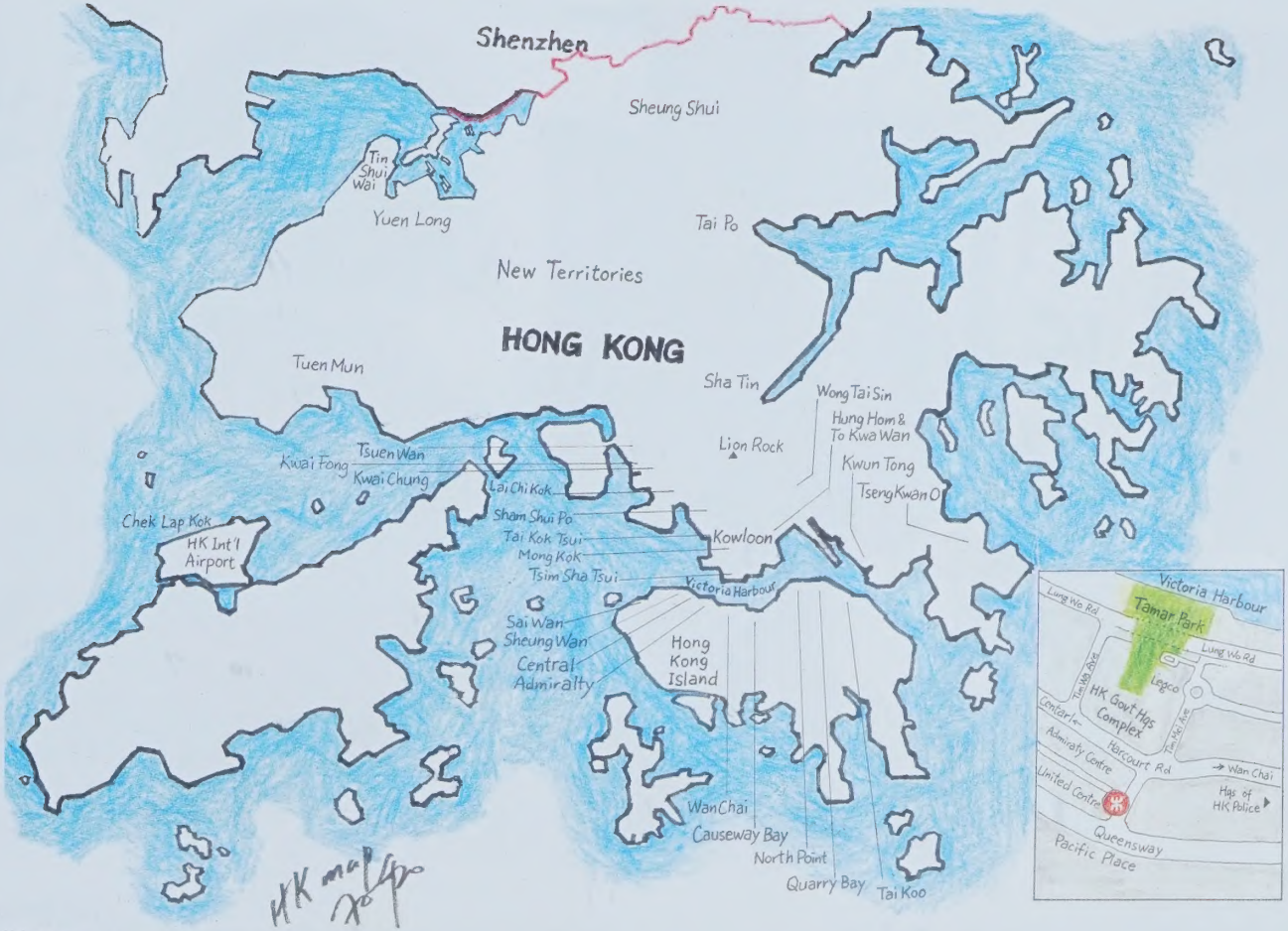
161A (left). Claiming that many stations and facilities had been damaged during the violent protests, the MTR Corporation suspended all services on October 5 "to allow for repairs". Many netizens put up postings on social media countering that many acts of vandalism were highly dubious. The vandals, as alleged by those netizens with photos, were in some sort of collusion with the police and the MTR Corp. Their unanswered queries are: how come that vandalism in many stations was still possible when they had been closed (some even guarded by the police)? Why were no vandals arrested? How did they get away? Who are they? Could they have been planted?...

161B (right). Some SOS messages, also with photos, went online calling for help for some arrested youngsters – some very young (as young as 12).

162. Protect the Children

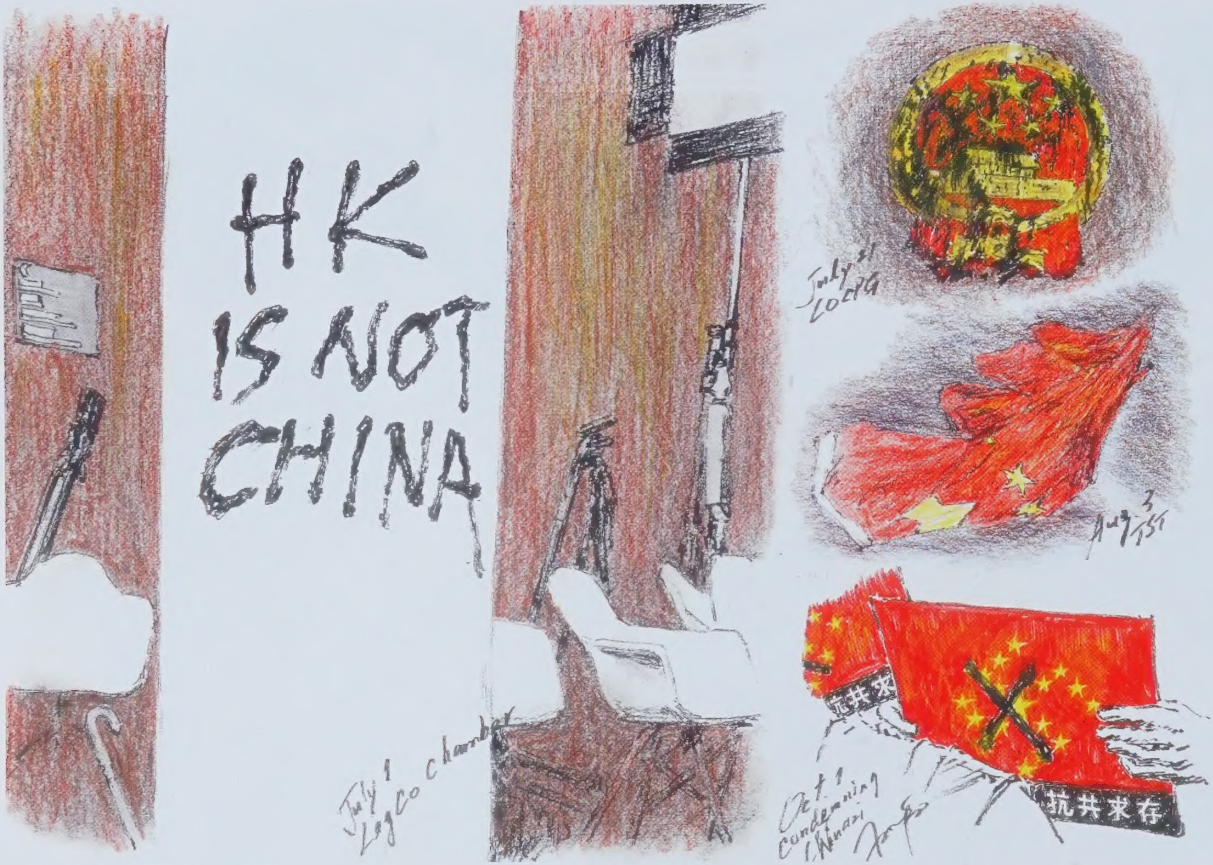
September/October, online photos

As youngsters were increasingly targeted by the police, a group of volunteers, led by a pastor of a Christian church, came forth with a special task: Protect the Children (守護孩子). They took to the streets to mediate conflicts and provide a buffer between the young protesters and the police: "Beat us, don't beat the kids". [Out of the 2,379 people arrested up to early October, 750 were below 18, and 104 were below 16.]



163. A HK Map

Names of most districts covered in this collection of sketches are shown in this map. Admiralty (enlarged) was the main site of the 2014 occupation and the June 12 suppression in 2019.



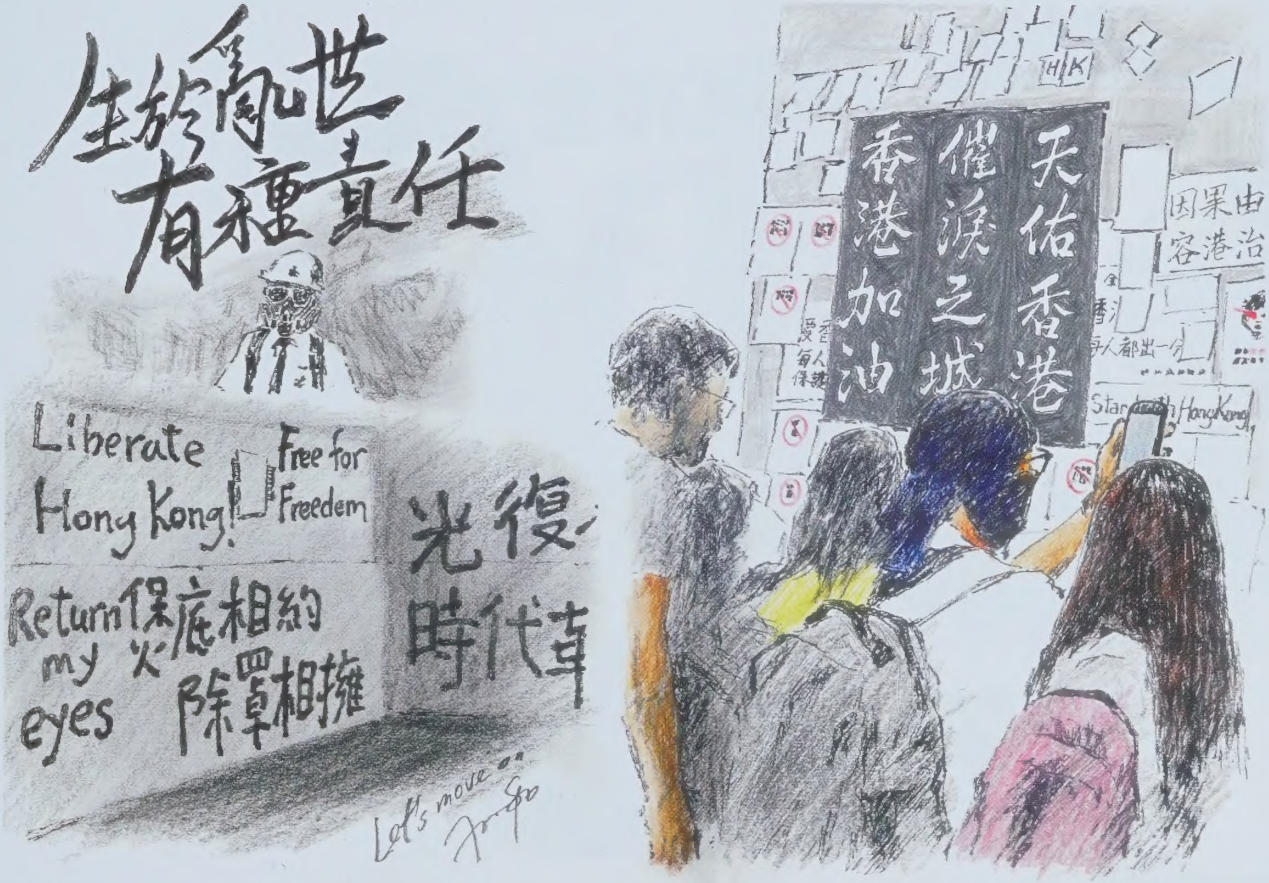
164. Public Sentiments

July – October, online photos

The protest movement sparked by the extradition bill is on-going. News good and bad (mostly bad) streams in every day. The sentiments of Hongkongers, the younger generation in particular, can be seen in this sketch.

164A (left). *July 1*. Graffiti in the Legco chamber.

164B/C/D (right, top down). *July 21*. The PRC national emblem outside the LOCPG. / *August 3*. The PRC flag being dumped into the harbour. / *October 1*. A placard condemning authoritarian China Chinazi.



165. Moving On

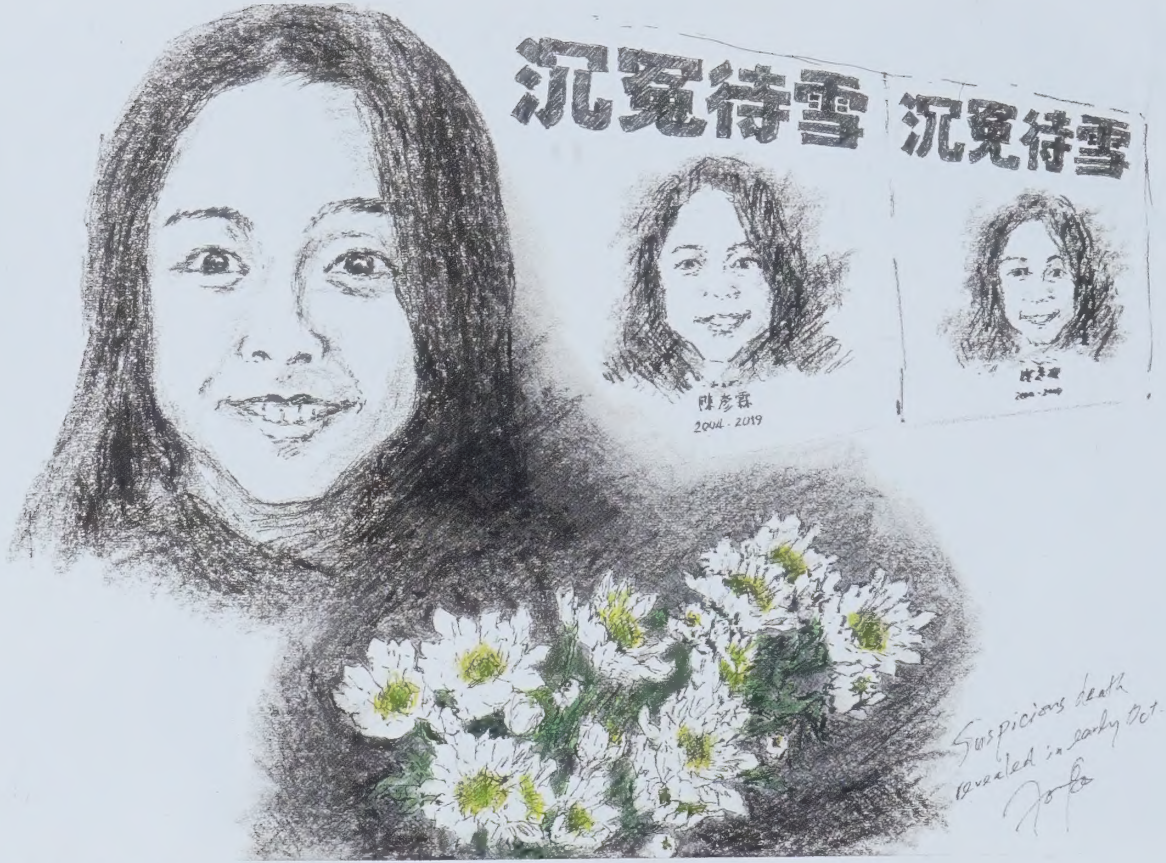
July - September

While going ahead, we need to remind ourselves with some thought-provoking words.

165A (top left). *E-poster*. Living in turbulent eras bears certain responsibility.

165B (bottom left). *Graffiti, Admiralty*. We'll see and embrace each other at the Bottom of the Pot (煲底 , the protest area outside the Legco building) with no masks on.

165C (right). *Lennon wall, Admiralty Centre*. God bless Hong Kong, the tear gas-prone city. Add oil/fuel, Hong Kong.



166. Very Suspicious Death

October, online photos

Chan Yin-lam, a 15-year-old student of a design institute, was last seen on September 15 and reported missing by her family. On September 21, the Hong Kong Police announced that a naked corpse of an unknown woman was found floating at sea and the "suicide" case was "not suspicious". Then, following the queries raised by a local newspaper, *Apple Daily*, in early October, it was revealed and finally confirmed that the naked corpse was that of Chan, an avid protester and a trained swimmer. Her suspicious death was widely reported. It's believed she could have been murdered. [Words on the poster: 沉冤待雪 (a wrongful case to be redressed).]

167. Victim of Sexual Violence

October 10, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

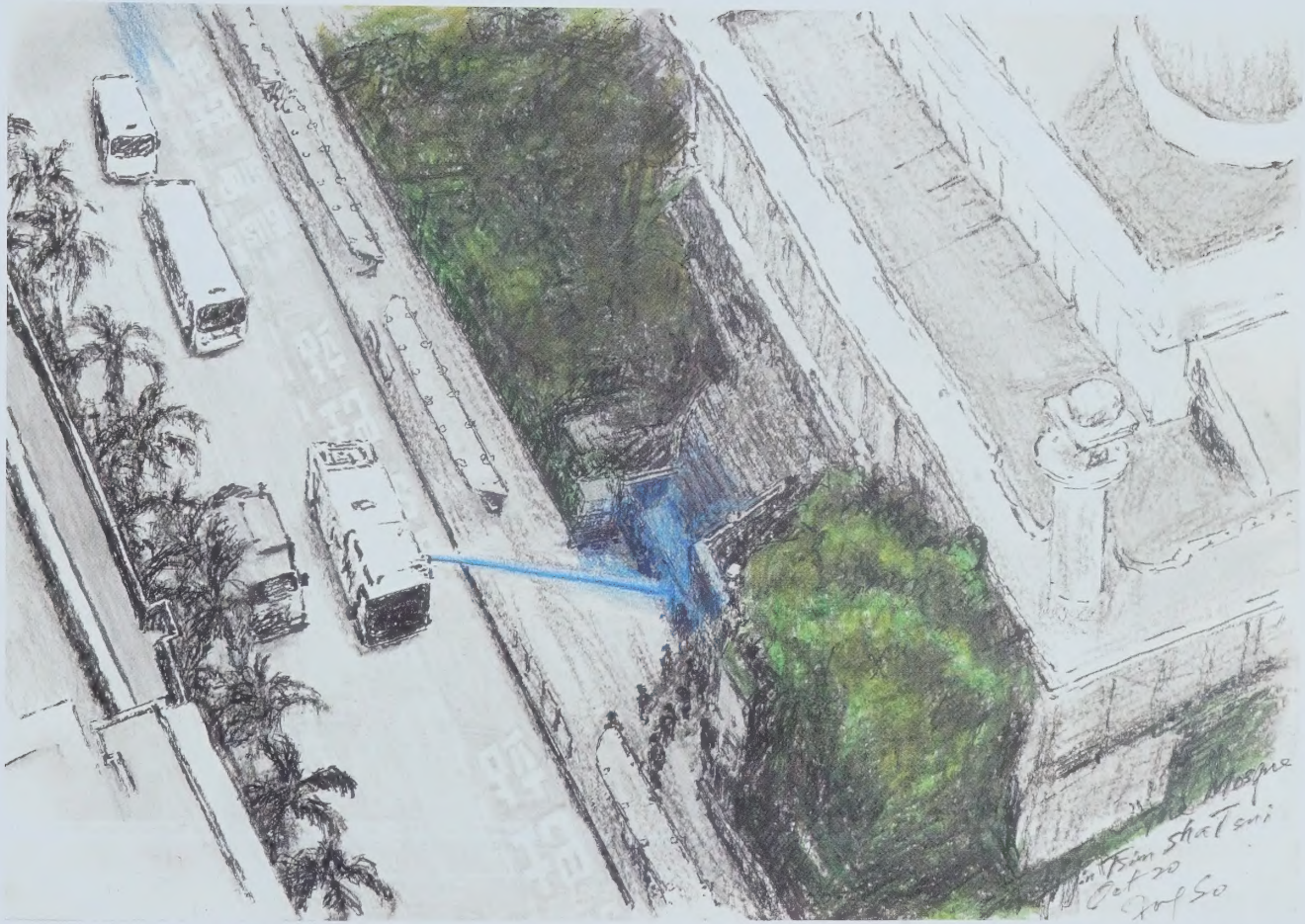
On October 10, the Vice Chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Professor Rocky SC Tuan, held an open session of dialogue with students to hear their grievances of how they had been ill-treated during the protest movement. A student, Sonia Ng, came forth and revealed herself to be a victim of the dreadful sexual violence perpetrated by the police against the protesters. In a very bold move, she ended her grievance by taking off her mask to show her face and ask the VC: "Will you agree to issue a statement to condemn police violence?" Professor Tuan issued an open letter condemning violence on October 18.

168. Nasty Attacks

October, Kowloon and NT

168A (above). *October 16, Mong Kok, Kowloon*. Prominent protest organiser Jimmy TK Sham, Convener of the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF), was attacked and injured by assailants, reportedly non-ethnic Chinese. It's the second time in two months; the first time being in August in Jordan, Kowloon.

168B (below). *October 19, Tai Po, NT*. A 19-year-old young man handing out flyers of the protest movement was badly wounded in a knife attack near the Tai Po Lennon Wall. The assailant, leaving the scene on a taxi, was later arrested and known to be a man from the Guangxi province, China.



169. Kowloon Mosque Blasted

October 20, Tsim Sha Tsui

Defying police ban, thousands of people attended a Kowloon protest on October 20. The police used water cannon again. The water cannon truck in action on that day was filmed firing a blue liquid directly at the door steps of Kowloon Masjid and Islamic Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui, the largest mosque in Hong Kong. [As shown in a video posted online by *Epoch Times*, the truck stopped at the entrance of the mosque and took aim before spraying the blue liquid.]

170. The Perpetrator and the Victim

October 20, Tsim Sha Tsui, online video

Above: The water cannon and the unknown blue liquid. [It contains not just blue dye (see #172).]

Below: One of the victims being hit there happened to be the former Chairman of the Indian Association of Hong Kong, Mohan Chugani. He said he was not a protester or rioter; he was there to protect the sacred place of worship. [Sketch based on the video posted by legislative councillor Jeremy Tam. He was also sprayed by the water cannon truck.]

171. A TG Grenade

October 20, Tsim Sha Tsui, online video

The unrest of the day continued until late night. That night, a policeman was filmed in a video lobbing a tear gas grenade into a group of people, mostly journalists, before boarding a police vehicle to leave Tsim Sha Tsui.

172. Environmental Disaster

October, Victoria Harbour, online photos

172A (above). Could it be the result of the blue liquid used by the police? Sea water in the harbourfront in Sheung Wan was tainted blue as shown by some photos posted online in late October.

172B (below). Not just blue dye, the liquid could contain some toxic chemicals! There's a photo of the Kwun Tong harbourfront highlighting many dead fish floating on the sea.

173. A Scary Halloween

October 31, Lan Kwai Fong, Central

Lan Kwai Fong is a popular nightlife hot spot where many people would like to go and have fun at Halloween. However, the atmosphere of the 2019 Halloween there was not quite festive – and even somewhat scary. Defying the government's use of Emergency Regulations Ordinance for a mask ban (see #159), many people showed up in Lan Kwai Fong at night with very unusual makeup to protest the police violence. [Online photos: *Stand News* and *Apple Daily*.]

174. Police Cordon

Halloween, Lan Kwai Fong. Online photo

The festive mood was badly marred by the police presence. Shortly after nightfall, the police blocked a road leading to Lan Kwai Fong. Then, a warning was given that people should disperse or the police would use force.

175. And They Did!

Halloween, Lan Kwai Fong. Online photos and video

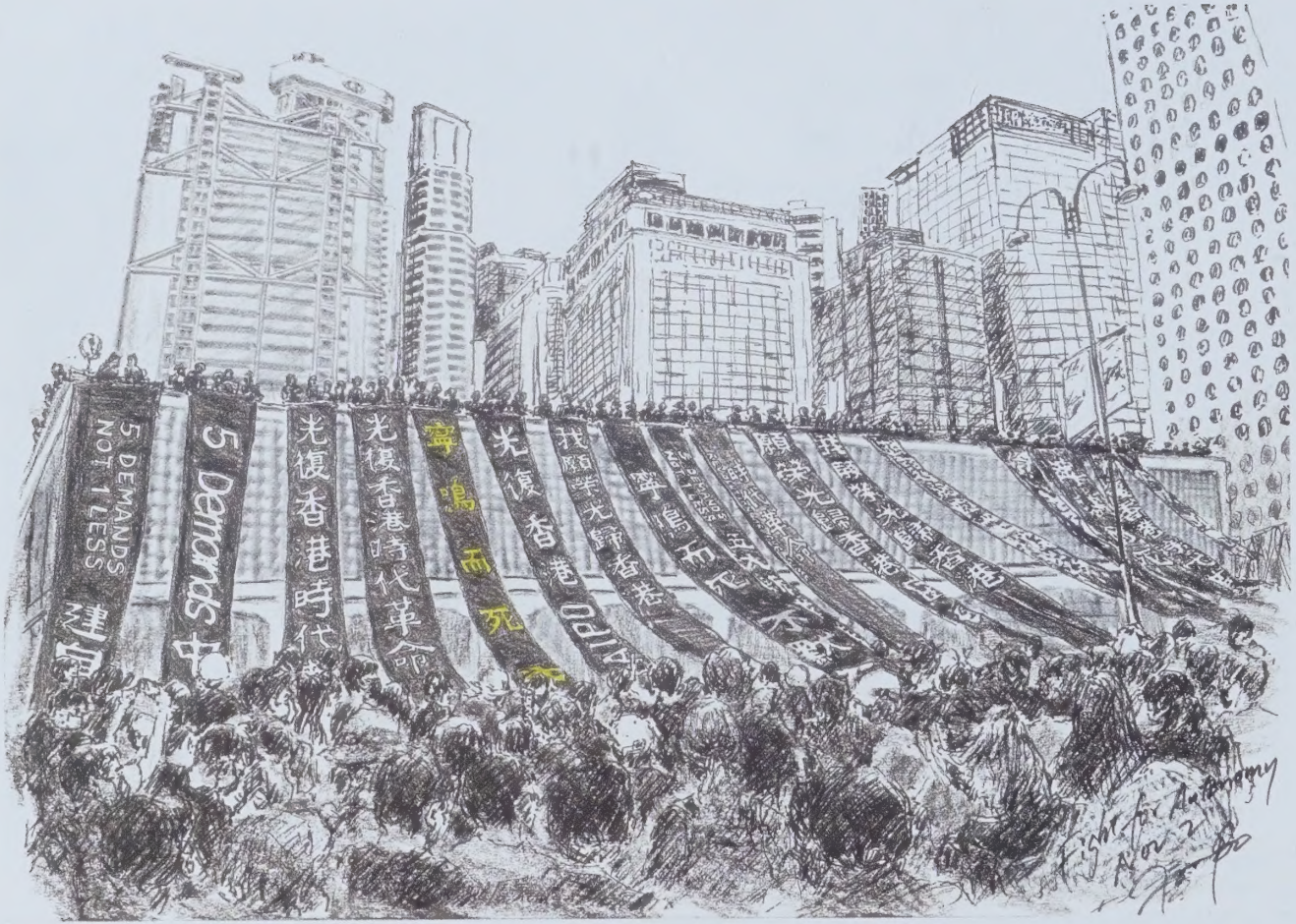
The police did use force, pepper-spraying people and making arrests. The nightlife hot spot calmed down only after the police left.

175A (top left). A social worker confronting the police was pepper-sprayed in her face.

175B (top right). A passerby was pepper-sprayed for trying to reason with a police officer.

175C (bottom left). A policeman armed with a gun was filmed dragging a woman forcefully while making an arrest.

175D (bottom right). A woman, possibly an overseas tourist, called out the names of some international media while she was arrested by several policemen. [Photo: City University Students' Union Editorial Board.]



176. Fight for Autonomy

November 2, Central

Gatherings and demonstrations were held in various districts on November 2, on the theme of "Fight for Autonomy". Edinburgh Square was the place of a protest rally in Central on that day. Many large black banners were mounted outsider a card park.

177. Victoria Park

November 2, Victoria Park, Causeway Bay. Online photos

Clashes broke out even in a park - and that was a Saturday afternoon.

177A/B (left). Richard Chan, nicknamed "Airport Uncle" for standing his ground between police and protesters in an airport protest in August, was a candidate running for district council elections in November. He held a gathering with some other candidates to meet voters in Victoria Park. The police intervened, banning his meeting, pepper-spraying him and putting him under arrest. [#177B based on online photo of *Stand News*.]

177C/D (right). For the first time, the police used tear gas inside a park.

178. A Firing Squad?

November 2, Wan Chai

Wan Chai and Causeway Bay were flashpoints of clashes and unrest on November 2. In the afternoon, a group of riot police in Wan Chai, lining up like a firing squad, fired their guns across the road at protesters and passersby. [Online video: Polytechnic University Students' Union Editorial Board.]

179. Girls Transported Away

November 2, Wan Chai. Online photos

What's more, the police made hundreds of arrests. People arrested in Wan Chai were rounded up and detained in a walkway next to a playground for hours. That evening, dozens of girls held there were transported away in two buses by riot police.

180. They Are Not Protesters

Various districts. Online photos and video

180A (top left). *November 2*. A first-aider injured badly (burned on the back) by a tear gas canister in Causeway Bay.

180B (bottom left). *November 3*. A freelance reporter working for *Stand News*, an online paper, was arrested in a protest in City Plaza, Tai Koo Shing.

180C (right). *November 3*. A journalism student of the Baptist University was arrested in Tai Koo Shing. He shouted out loud that a police officer had threatened him with rape in San Uk Ling Holding Centre (see #128D). [Video: City Broadcasting Channel.]

181. An Awful Attack

November 3, Tai Koo Shing. Online photos

Andrew KY Chiu, the district councillor of Tai Koo Shing West, tried to stop a man who had slashed several people with a knife outside City Plaza. He was badly attacked by that man. The attacker, a Putonghua-speaking man, bared his teeth and bit off part of Chiu's left ear. The man was beaten up by other people and captured. Chiu was sent to hospital for a surgical reconstruction, but unfortunately it failed.

182. "Green Objects" in Court Premises

November 5, Eastern Law Courts Building. Online photos

Over 100 riot police made re-arrests at Eastern Magistrates' Court on November 5 after five defendants were released over a spelling error in the legal document. Without court approval, making arrest inside court premises might have constituted contempt of court.

[In a routine police press conference in September, a high ranking police officer denied that the police had beaten a protester. He claimed that the police officers, seen in a video, were only kicking a "yellow object". Before this incident, the police were usually referred to as "popo"; after that, they got another name: "green objects".]

183. "Stop Lies!"

November 4, police press conference

Six journalists staged a silent protest at the November 4 police press conference at the police headquarters. They showed up with words "investigate police violence, stop police lies" taped to their helmets. The police responded to this by cancelling their regular meeting with the Press on that day. [Photo: *Stand News*.]

184. Rescue Obstructed

November 3/4, photo went viral after November 5

Following clashes of police and protesters in Tseung Kwan O on November 3, a young man was found in a pool of blood late at night in a card park where clash had occurred earlier nearby. The young man, Alex TL Chow, was a 22-year-old student of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He was sent to the hospital in critical condition. An online photo went viral after the incident showing that an ambulance trying to rescue Chow had possibly been hindered by the police. It was reported that the rescuers had to go to the card park on foot. Chow was pronounced dead on November 8.

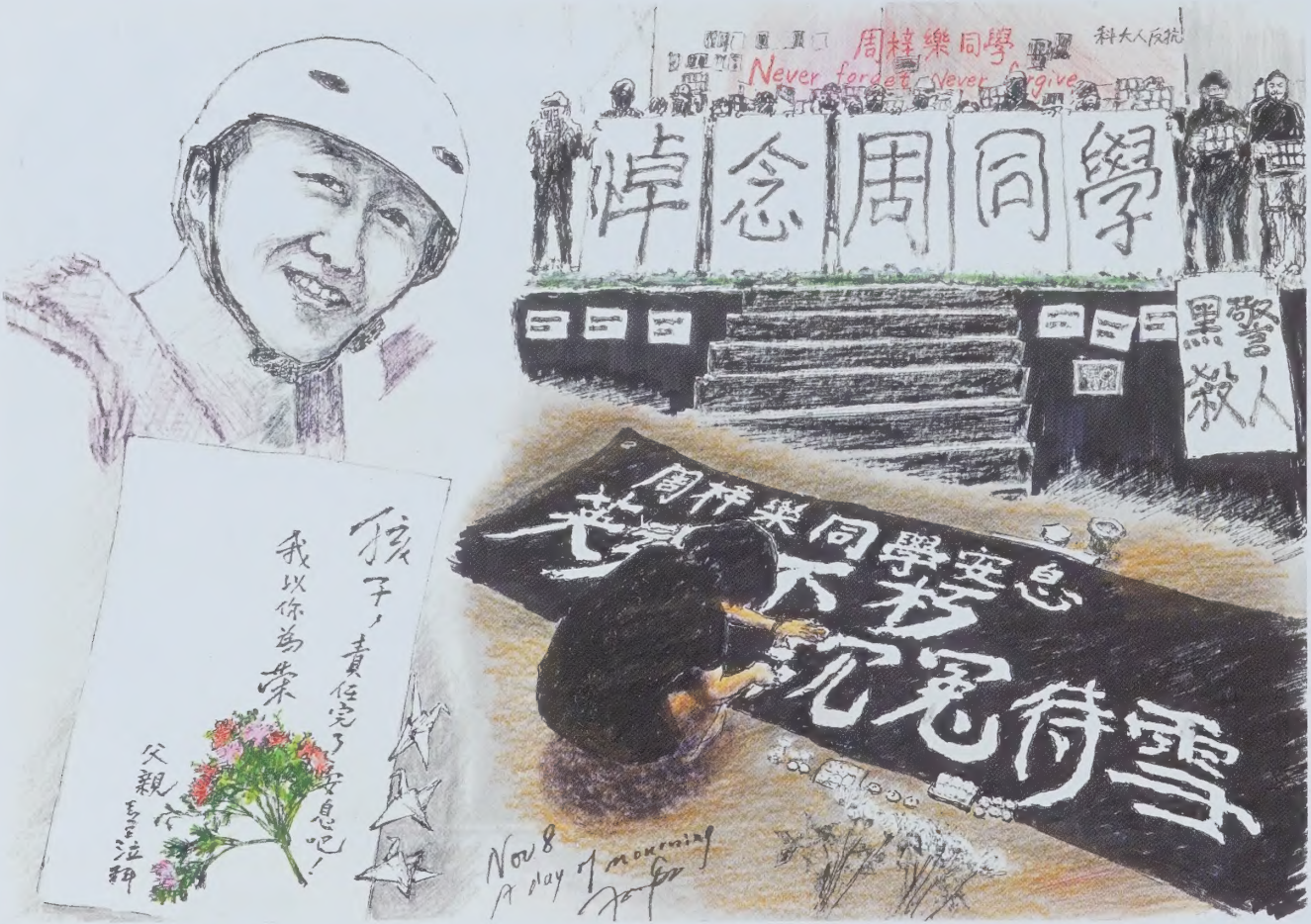
185. Graduation

November 7-8, online photos

Nearly all tertiary institutions in Hong Kong have their graduation ceremonies in November, but their annual events in 2019 were not that ceremonial or simply cancelled. And they all cut short the semester, ending it not in December but in November.

185A (above). *November 7, the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)*. A protest on the campus on the graduation day. [Photo: *Stand News*.]

185B (below). *November 8, the University of Science and Technology (UST)*. "No graduation ceremony, only a funeral".



186. A Day of Mourning

November 8, online photos

186A/B (left). A widely shared online photo of Alex Chow (above) and a father's message (below, photo downloaded on Nov 10): "Son, Duties fulfilled. I am proud of you."

186C (top right). Students mourning Alex Chow in UST.

186D (bottom right). Another wrongful case to be redressed (see also #166).

187. A Flashmob Protest

November 8, Central

The news of the death of Alex Chow came on November 8 in the morning. At noon, a flashmob protest took place in Central, blocking the tramway and some other roads. It was a Friday. In the following week, there were several days of protests in Central at noon (see #191). [That day, for the first time, I heard the chants of "Hongkongers, revenge" were taken up by angry protesters.]

188. Point-blank Range!

November 11, Sai Wan Ho, Hong Kong Island. Online video

Some Internet forums called on protesters to disrupt traffic as part of a citywide strike from November 11 on. Early that morning, a 22-year-old student was shot by a traffic policeman in Sai Wan Ho, Hong Kong Island. A video of the incident went viral showing the police officer aim his gun at a man in white. He then turned his gun to a man in black. The man, trying to approach the police officer, was shot at a close range. He was in critical condition while arriving at the hospital. Fortunately, similar to the shooting of another student in an earlier incident on October 1 (see #158), he survived after receiving an operation. [Video: Cupid Producer.]

189. "They Shoot. They Murder..."

November, various districts. Online photos

189A (top left). Tear gas canister fired from a police vehicle, Tsuen Wan.

189B (bottom left). Gun pointed at passengers in a public light bus.

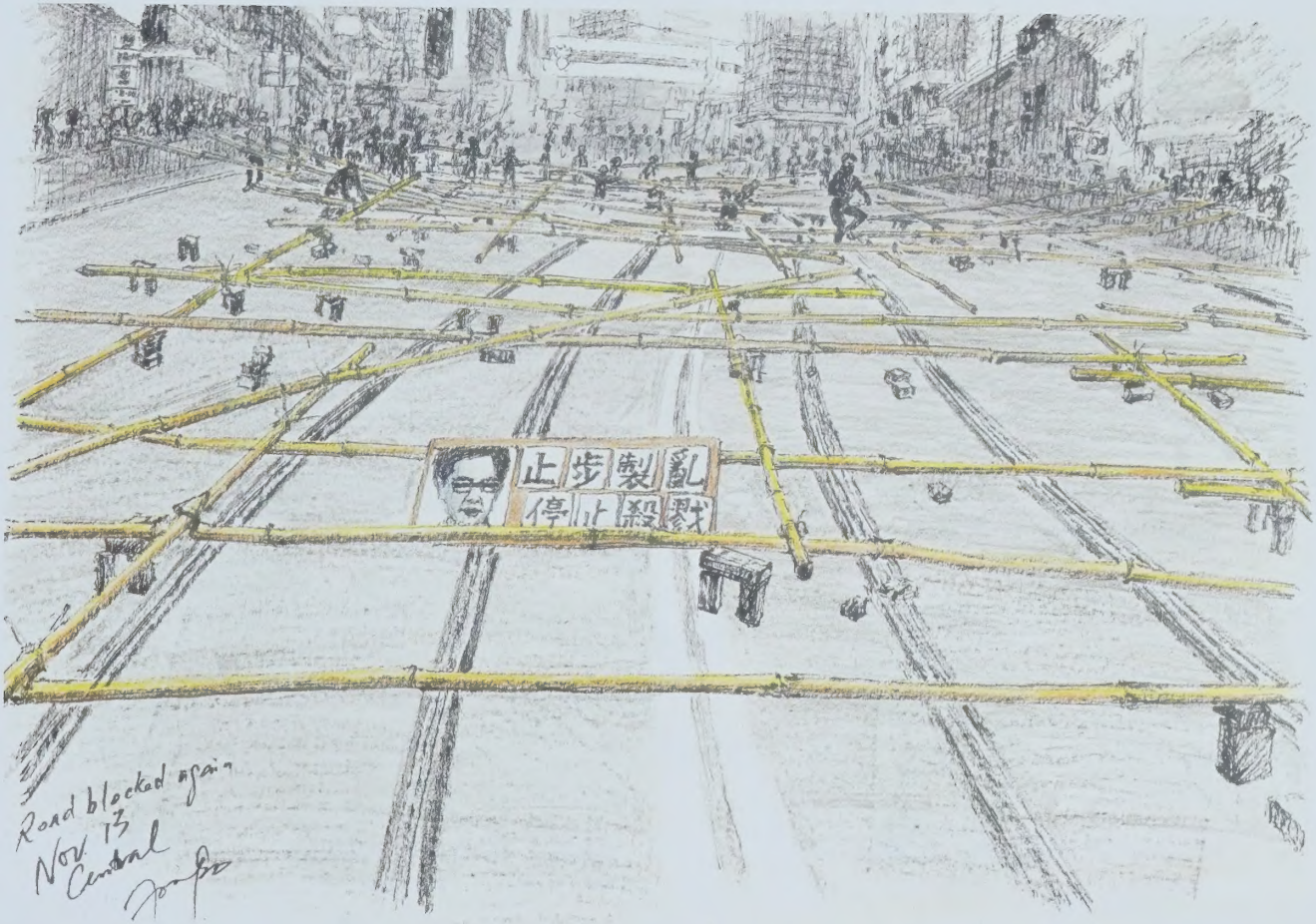
189C (right). Graffiti on a shop window in Central.

190. Have They Gone Insane?

November 12, online photo and video

190A (left). A frail old woman was arrested and zip-tied hands behind her back by riot police in Tseung Kwan O. Reason not known.

190B (right). In Hung Hom, a pregnant woman resisting being pepper-sprayed was pushed by riot police onto the ground and arrested. [Some said the woman vomited later.]



191. Bamboo Scaffolding

November 13, Des Voeux Road, Central

In the week following the November 8 flashmob protest (see #187), there were protests in Central on several days. Des Voeux Road, the tramway and a main road in Central, was once blocked by bamboo scaffolding created by protesters. [Online photo: *Stand News*.]

192. TG in "Rioters' U"

November 11, the entrance at Tai Po Road. Online photo

Traffic disruption started in the early morning on November 11. Police made a drastic response, attempting to enter the campuses of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), the Polytechnic University (PolyU) and the University of Hong Kong (HKU) to take action against protesters. In CUHK, tear gas was first fired into the campus on Tai Po Road before noon. Students guarded the entrance with makeshift barricades and umbrellas. Ever since October, CUHK had been labelled the "rioters' university", and it's an epithet considered by many CU students as a compliment. Before the CUHK battle, riot police had refrained from entering universities.

Offence and defence Nov. 12 CUHK

193. A Battlefield in a Campus

November 11-12, No. 2 Bridge, CUHK. Online photos

In the afternoon the police tried to force their way into the CUHK campus through a bridge (No. 2 Bridge) overlooking the rail tracks and the Tolo Highway. Huge amounts of tear gas and numbers of sponge grenades and rubber bullets were fired (see #196C). Students and protesters defended by using bricks and petrol bombs. The battle lasted for two days.

194. University Head Came, but...

November 12, No. 2 Bridge, CUHK. Online photo

On the second day, the CU Vice-Chancellor, Professor Rocky Tuan, came to the battlefield. Tuan went there with some senior executives of the university to negotiate with the police, but the police insisted that it's "not a time for negotiation". Very soon, tear gas was fired again and Tuan was also affected. He was escorted away and was later known to have been admitted into a hospital for several days.

195. An Iconic Battle Scene

November 12, No. 2 Bridge, CUHK. A widely shared online photo

The battle continued and went on until late night. Water cannon trucks came around 10 pm, firing blue dye liquid. Then the police announced that they would leave. They left after midnight, leaving a large number of injured students and protesters.

196. After the Pitched Battle

November 13 and after, CUHK. Online photos

196A (above). *Photo downloaded on Nov 16*. The CUHK campus was nearly cut off. After leaving No. 2 Bridge, the police had it totally blocked with huge pre-stressed concrete blocks. MTR closed the University Station. Roads to the university were either jammed or blocked.

196B (bottom left). *November 13*. Most injured students and protesters chose not to go to the hospital. They were treated inside the campus by first-aiders and volunteering medical workers.

196C (bottom right). *November13-14*. Ammunition used by the police.

[When the CUHK campus was blockaded, many people tried various ways to send supplies there. Students from mainland China were evacuated. Then many foreign exchange students left.]

197. HKU and Baptist U

November 11-14, online photos

197A (above). Road blocked outside the HKU campus in Pokfulam, Hong Kong Island.

197B (below). A road block outside the Baptist University campus in Kowloon Tong was shaped as a tomb for Carrie Lam.

198. Check Points

November 11-14, two university campuses

To ward off police and hostile intruders, university students barricaded their campuses. They set up "check points" at the entrances.

198A (above). PolyU. [Online photo.]

198B (below). HKU. [Photo: *Stand News*.]

199. Siege of PolyU

November 17, Day 1. Online photo

The Hung Hom campus of PolyU is next to the Kowloon entrance of the Cross Harbour Tunnel, a major traffic artery. As road blocks appeared, the police had the campus completely surrounded. Tear gas and water cannon were used. The siege of PolyU, beginning on November 17, was even worse than the battle in CUHK. It lasted for 12 days.

200. A War Zone

November 17, outskirts of PolyU campus. Online photo

A water cannon truck was deployed to PolyU on day 1 of the siege. Armoured vehicles were also sent. The police even warned that live ammunition could be used. The PolyU campus was turned into a war zone inside and out.

201. Molotov Cocktails vs Armoured Trucks

November 17-18, a flyover over the cross-harbour tunnel entrance. Online photo

The fierce fighting continued from day to night. The protesters defended themselves by using bricks, petrol bombs and other weapons such as bows and arrows. That night (November 17), a police armoured truck forcing its way forwards on a flyover over the entrance of the cross-harbour tunnel was set alight by petrol bombs. It retreated briefly, but the police charged on again and entered the campus before dawn (November 18).

202. "Save Our Kids"

November 18-19, Tsim Sha Tsui East, near PolyU

Completely surrounded, hundreds of students and protesters were trapped inside PolyU. Parents, trying to save the students, gathered in Tsim Sha Tsui East near the besieged campus. Words on their placards: "Enter PolyU to save the kids." "Save the kids. I will not commit suicide." "Save the kids trapped inside PolyU". [Online photo: *Stand News*.]

203. Sending Supplies

November 17-18, outside PolyU

In a bid to help students and protesters remaining inside the campus, hundreds of people formed several human chains on the outskirts of PolyU to send them supplies.

204. Denied Entry and Allowed In

November 18-19, PolyU. Online photos and video

204A (above). *November 18*. Auxiliary Bishop Joseph CS Ha and a group of pro-democracy law-makers went to PolyU to rescue those inside. They were denied entry by the police.

204B (bottom left). *November 19*. Lam Tai-fai, Chairman of the Council of PolyU, tried to lobby the police. He was also barred entry.

204C (bottom middle). *November 19*. Jasper YS Tsang, pro-Beijing politician and former president of the Legislative Council, and his rescue team went there to mediate. Eric TM Cheung, an outspoken pro-democracy HKU law lecturer, and some others were in his team. They were allowed in and managed to get some of the trapped protesters out.

204D (bottom right). *November 18*. Teng Jinguang, President of PolyU, appeared in a video saying that he had reached a deal with the police for them to stop using force against protesters inside the campus. He also said he was advised by the police not to go there.

205. Humanitarian Crisis

November 18/19, PolyU. Online photo

In a widely shared online photo during the PolyU siege, a large group of emergency medical workers, wearing vests identifying themselves as doctor, nurse and emergency medical technician (EMT) are shown arrested and held by riot police. Many news reports and commentaries went online together with this photo. All were appalled that humanitarian norms had been seriously violated.

206. A Stampede?

Late night, November 18, Yau Ma Tei. Online photo

As the PolyU battle intensified, a "Blossom Everywhere" campaign was launched to draw part of the police attention away to other districts. Serious clashes took place along Nathan Road, a main Kowloon thoroughfare running from Tsim Sha Tsui to Mong Kok. That night, a big heap of people was found lying inside a narrow street in Yau Ma Tei. The "stampede" was reportedly caused by the riot police's massive use of tear gas and other ammunition on the protesters. People retreated into that narrow street, falling over each other. Fire-fighters from the Fire Service Department came to their aid. Over 30 people were taken to the hospital.

207. They Were Transported to…?

November 20, BBC news and online video

207A (left). On November 20, Simon MK Cheng, a Hong Kong citizen and a former UK consulate worker, told the BBC in an interview that he was detained in China for 15 days and tortured. He was arrested in the West Kowloon High Speed Rail Terminus on his return to Hong Kong from a business trip to mainland China in August and sent back to Shenzhen. There he was interrogated and tortured. He came to know that some other Hongkongers were also detained on the Mainland. 207B (right). Videos and photos went online while Cheng's story broke out, showing some arrested youngsters being put on a train and transported north. It's feared that they might have been sent to the Mainland.

208. Voting Day

November 24, district council elections

The 2019 district council elections were held on November 24. Out of the total 479 seats, 452 were contested by directly elected constituencies in 18 districts. This election was generally viewed as a de facto referendum on the still ongoing protest movement.

208A (left). *November 23/24*. A man and two boys appeared in sandwich-boards urging people to vote sensibly "for the future and for the next generation".

208B (right). *November 24, outside a polling station*. An unusual "warning" to the voters.

209. A High Turnout

November 24, a polling station in Kowloon

Early in the morning, long queues began to appear outside many polling stations across the city. [I queued to vote at 8 am and the queue was already over 100 metres long. Finishing my vote and coming out of the polling station, I found the queue much longer than before.] The final result of this election was a landslide victory of the pro-democracy candidates (see #210B).

210. Winners and Losers

November 24-25

210A (left). Joshua CF Wong, a pro-democracy student activist since the 2011-12 campaign against the government's plan to promote "National Education" [the subject was generally opposed for "brain-washing" the students] and the 2014 Umbrella Movement [fighting for genuine universal suffrage], also registered to run in South Horizons West, Hong Kong Island, for a district council seat. He was "disqualified" by the SAR Government and barred from running. Another pro-democracy candidate, Kelvin Lam, came forth as substitute and became a winner. In a way, they both won. [Online photo.]

210B (above right). The overall result as compiled on November 25.

210C (bottom right). Junius Ho, a pro-Beijing politician, was devastatingly defeated in Tuen Mun. His role in the July 21 Yuen Long mob attack is generally believed to be very suspicious.

211. Thanksgiving Assembly

November 28, Central

After a long process, the Hong Kong Democracy and Human Rights Bill was eventually passed by both chambers of the US Congress (November 19 and 20). The law requires the US government to impose sanctions against Chinese and Hong Kong officials responsible for human rights abuses in Hong Kong. It is accompanied by another bill restricting exports of crowd control devices to Hong Kong. It was signed into law by President Donald Trump on November 27. A Thanksgiving assembly was held in Hong Kong on November 28. [There was another rally on December 2 (see placard illustrated at the top right corner).]

212. An E-card

November 28, to some friends

The 2019 Thanksgiving e-card created by the artist. It was sent to a small number of local and overseas friends.

213. People's Sentiments

November

Difficult to imagine so much could have happened in a single month. The following images could reflect people's sentiments vividly.

213A (left). Graffiti on wall, CUHK. [Photo taken in early November.]

213B (top right). A banner on a footbridge in Causeway Bay: "Hongkongers, resist." [Photo taken in early November.]

213C (bottom right). Graffiti at a tram stop in Central: "Hongkongers, revenge." [Photo taken in mid November.]

214. Advice of the Oldies

November 30, Charter Garden, Central

A gathering called by the oldies in Central. Banner on the ground: "Why scare people with death when people are no longer afraid of death?" Placard: "July 21, Yuen Long Station. Gutless police." In front of the stage: "Dioxin in the whole city." [It is confirmed that tear gas used by the police on daily basis emits dioxin.] Backdrop: "Young and old, we go hand in hand." Next to the stage: "Advice of the oldies to police: put down your killing knife."

215. Whom Are They Serving?

November/December, another police chief and some hateful government officials

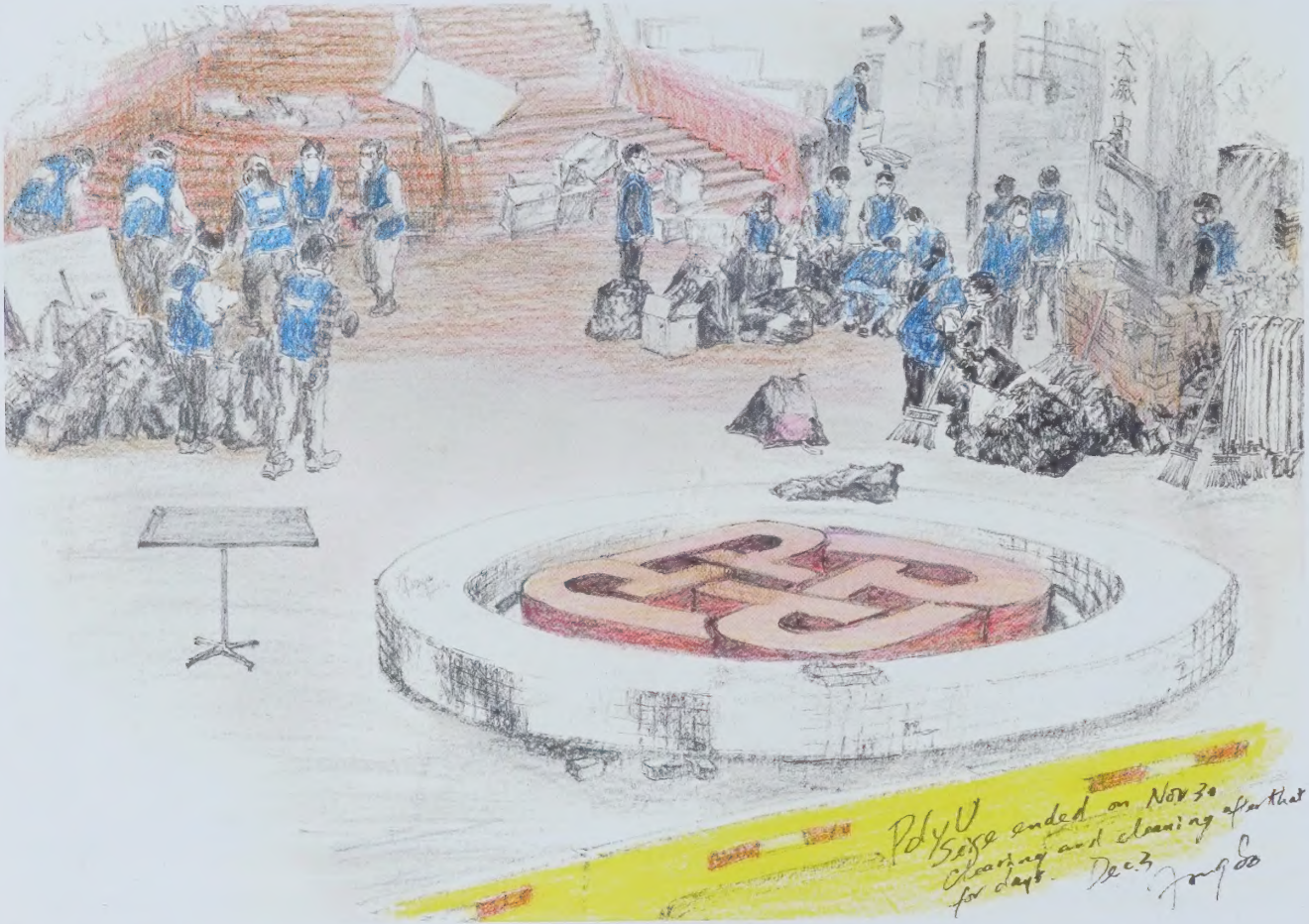
215A (top left). Secretary for Justice Teresa YW Cheng. She went to London in mid November to attend an event and got injured in a fall on the street. In the following week, she was given hospital treatment not in Hong Kong but in Beijing.

215B (bottom left). Secretary for Food and Health Sophia SC Chan. She repeatedly insisted that the tear gas and the water cannon liquid used by the police were "harmless" but gave no information about their chemical contents.

215C (centre). Chris PK Tang, the new Commissioner of Police succeeding Stephen WC Lo. Taking up such a position (sworn in on November 19), he appeared to be the supremo of the HKSAR.

215D (top right). Chief Executive Carrie Lam. She admitted that she has only the Police to rely on.

215E (bottom right). Secretary for Security John KC Lee. A reckless defender of all police actions.



216. Cleaning Up

After November 29, PolyU

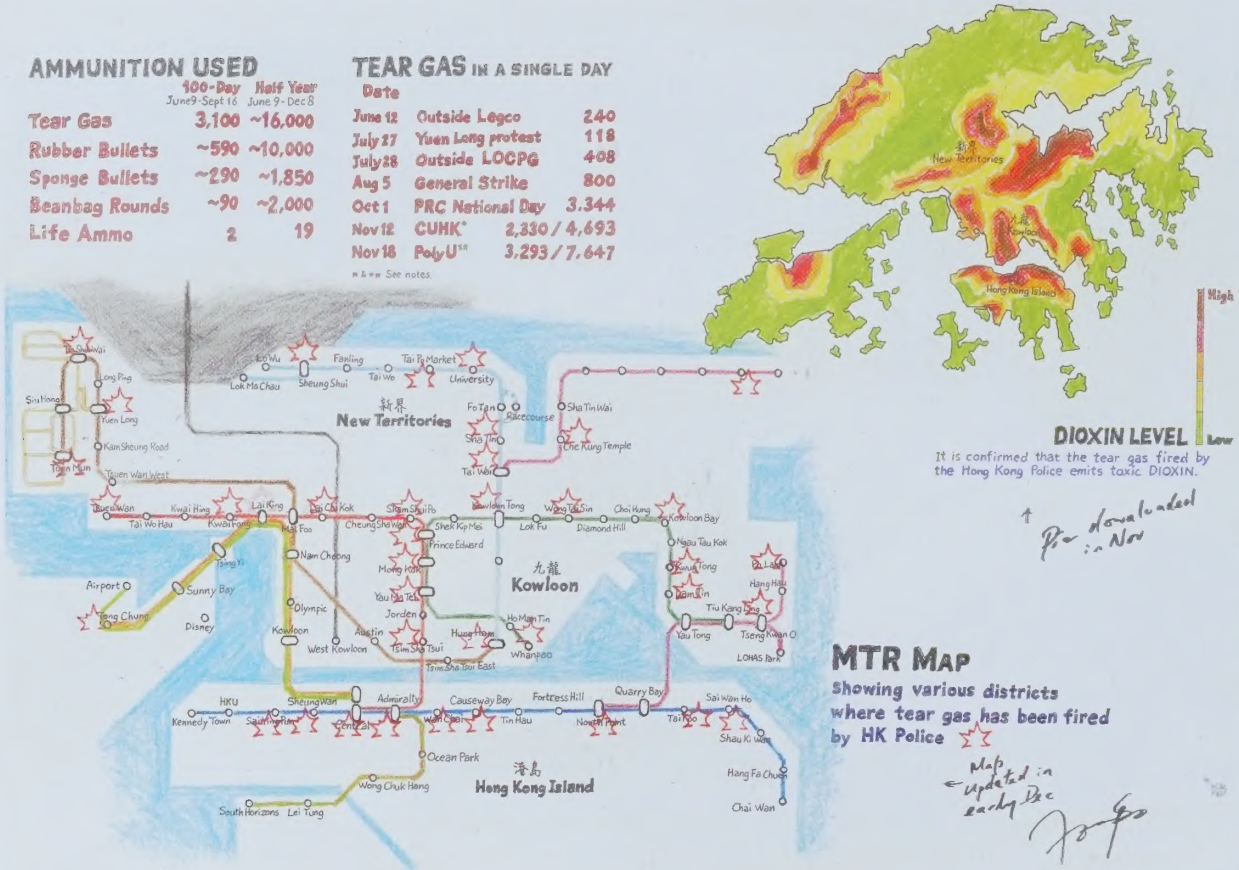
The police ended the 12-day siege of PolyU on November 29. After that, it took days for the university to clear up the campus. This sketch is based on a photo taken on December 3, showing cleaning work in progress at the main entrance of the university's Hung Hom campus.

217. The First March after the DC Elections

December 1, Tsim Sha Tsui to Hung Hom

The first protest march with Letter of No Objection issued by the police after the November 24 district council elections. Over 300,000 people attended. They gathered in Tsim Sha Tsui on the theme "Don't forget our original intention". Shortly after the march began, the police revoked their authorisation and tear gas was fired. [Photo: UST Students' Union Editorial Board.]

On that day, riot police used pepper spray against crowds in Tsim Sha Tsui, including the MTR station. After nightfall, tear gas was also used in the residential area of Whampao, Hung Hom.



218. TG Maps

November/December

218A (top left). A half-year count of ammunition used by police and tear gas used in a single day. [Notes: (November 12) 2,330 in CUHK; a total of 4,693 in various districts. (November 17) 3,293 in PolyU; a total of 7,647 in various districts.]

218B (top right). Dioxin level of Hong Kong. [A map widely shared online.]

218C (bottom). A modified MTR map showing the use of tear gas in various districts. [Map updated in December.]

219. Arrest Data

November/December

An online photo showing youngsters being arrested and zip-tied at the back and forced to kneel on the street. The photo was captioned with words: "HK police, … remember this. We will never forgive you." [Downloaded in November, during the siege of PolyU.]

Top right: A chart comparing the number of arrest in two periods of time. [Source of data: HK Police/Govt.]

220. Stop Tear Gas

December 6, Central

On the day marking half a year of the protest movement, thousands of people gathered in Central in the evening. They demanded halting of the use of tear gas and the disclosure of its composition. By that time, it was estimated that up to 88% of the city's population had been exposed to tear gas and, as a result, many people were reported to have suffered from respiratory and other health problems. [Photo: *Stand News*.]

221. Do We Pay Them for All This?!

Early December, online photos and videos

Ever since June 2019, photos and videos of police violence have often been shared online and quite a lot are said to have been removed. A lot of requests to remove social media postings are made by the Hong Kong Police and Government. However, many reappeared online, together with angry comments, especially when it was revealed that the SAR Government would pay the police HK$950 million for "over-time" work from June to November.

222. International Acclaim

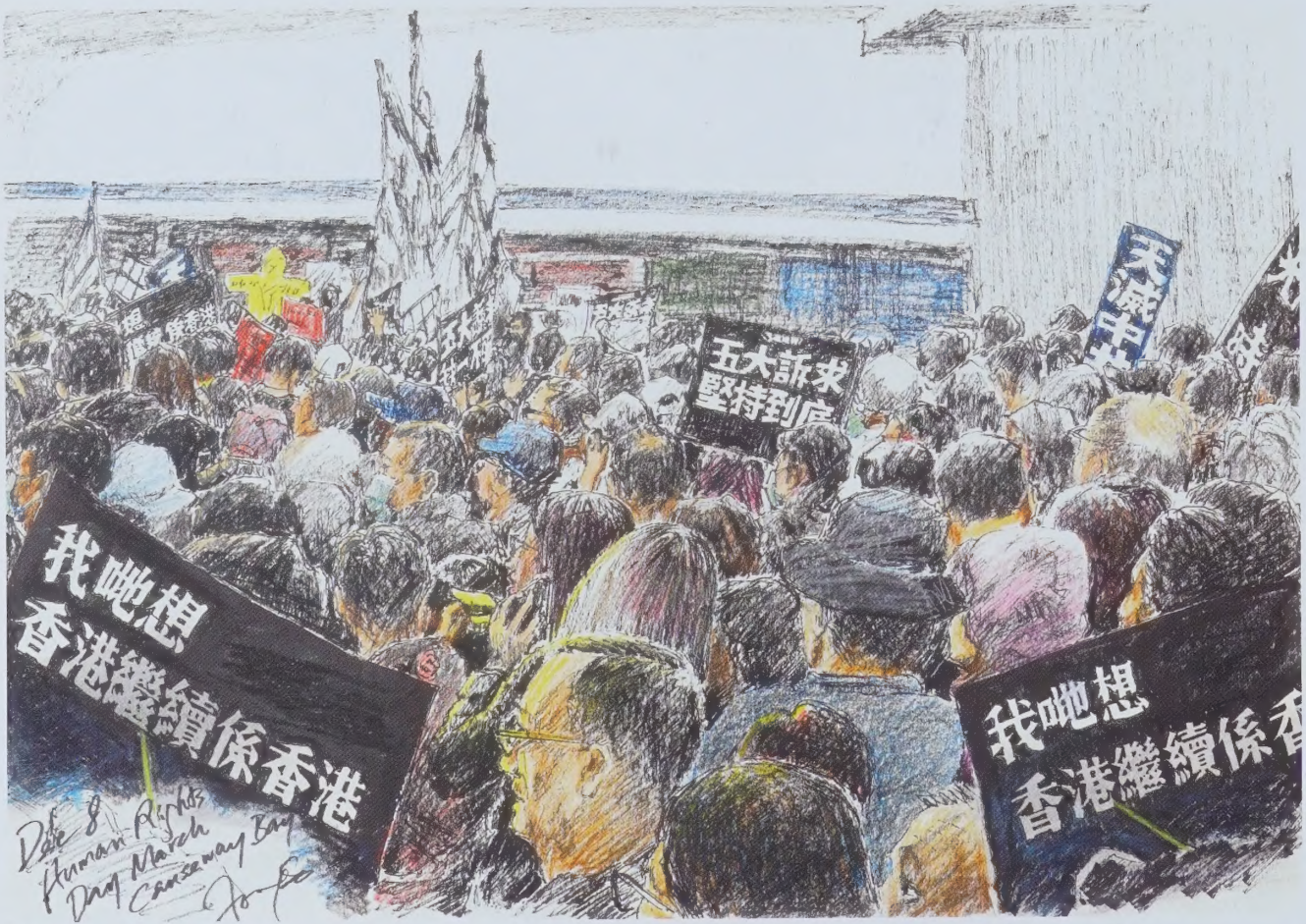
December 8, Victoria Park

The 2019 Human Rights Day is December 10. Hong Kong had the Human Rights Day March on December 8 (Sunday), organised by the CHRF. Before the march began, the vice-convener of the CHRF, Figo HW Chan, showed the 2019 John McCain Prize for Leadership in Public Service to the rallying crowds in Victoria Park. It was awarded in November to people of Hong Kong for "fighting for something larger than themselves" (as said by Cindy McCain, the wife of the late US Senator McCain). Before that, it's known that Hongkongers would be nominated as a candidate to the 2020 Noble Peace Prize.

223. The Human Rights Day March

15:20, December 8, Causeway Bay

The December 8 march was the CHRF's first march with police approval over the past four months. During that period, Letters of No Objection were only issued to the CHRF for static rallies. As estimated by the organiser, the turnout figure of this huge march was 800,000. It began at 3 pm from Victory Park, heading from Causeway Bay towards Central.



224. What People Want

16:30, December 8, Causeway Bay

Some placards in the protesting crowds of the December 8 march. A striking one reads: 我哋想香港繼續係香港 (we want Hong Kong continue to be Hong Kong).

225. Strike! Disband the Police!

December 8, Human Rights Day March

225A (left). *18:30, Wan Chai*. Youngsters holding placards urging people to strike.

225B (right). *19:30, Central*. A multi-lingual banner demanding the disbanding of the Hong Kong Police. [From a blurry photo taken with mobile phone. Not sure if I got the Japanese version correct.]

226. Funeral Service for Alex Chow

December 12, Tai Wai, Sha Tin. Online photo

The funeral of the UST student Alex Chow was held on December 12 at the Po Fook Memorial Hall in Tai Wai. Thousands of people attended, including the UST president and management and members of the public. The event was orderly. What's annoying was the heavy police presence near Po Fook and Tai Wai MTR Station. [Before Chow's funeral, a prayer service was held on December 10 in Central, attended by thousands of people.]

227. "Shopping with You"

December 15, various districts

It was Sunday, a day for Christmas shopping. Protests on the theme "Shopping with You" took place in some shopping malls across the city. Riot police took action in those shopping malls and later in some other shopping districts.

227A (left). *Afternoon, Sha Tin*. Riot police in City Plaza. [RTHK video and online new photos.]

227B (right). *Near midnight, Mong Kok*. Police used tear gas and pepper spray to disperse crowds in Mong Kok. They charged towards a group of journalists. Two reporters were injured, one by police batons and the other one reportedly by a projectile. [Online news photo.]

228. Gun vs Placard

December 21 and 22, Edinburgh Square, Central

228A (top left). "Name and Shame", a rally on December 21 called by the oldies condemning the government's plan to reward pro-establishment candidates defeated in the district council elections. No clashes were reported.

228B (top right). *Online photo*. Another rally on December 22, in solidarity with Uyghurs.

228C (bottom). *Online photo*. Police intervened before the December 22 rally ended. A policeman had his gun drawn against a woman holding a placard with words: "Heaven will destroy the CCP".

229. Rally for Spark Alliance

December 23, Edinburgh Square. Online photos

The bank account of Spark Alliance, a fundraising platform set up in 2016 to help protesters, was frozen by police in December. About HK$70 million in the platform's corporate account with HSBC, the city's largest bank, was frozen. The police also arrested four people allegedly for "money laundering". Thousands of people attended a rally on December 23 to condemn the police crackdown on Spark Alliance. Protesters also called for sanctions against HSBC.

230. Christmas Greetings?

December 24-25, a not used e-card

On Christmas Eve and Christmas day, riot police raided the shopping malls in various districts again. [This sketch, based on various news photos, was made with an original intention to be used as an e-card to some friends, but the idea was dropped as the image turned out to be too "festively incorrect".]

231. Another Year Ahead

E-card, December 30/31

A sketch made for an e-card of the new year, 2020.

231A (left). A banner outside the City Hall in Central. [Photo taken on December 21.]

231B (right). Protesters with a fluorescent word display. [Photo downloaded on December 23.]

232. Pepe Frogs and Cartoon Pigs

January 1, 2020, Victoria Park

Pepe the Frog, a cartoon figure adopted by some protesters as an icon of protests in Hong Kong. The use of this cartoon frog might have started as early as July or August, 2019, almost in parallel with the protest movement. It appeared that few people knew or cared about what the symbol has been associated with in the US. On January 1, 2020, before the New Year's Day March, dozens of Pepe frogs and Cartoon pigs showed up in Victoria Park to greet people joining the march called by the CHRF.

233. A Hand Sign Known by All

January 1, New Year's Day March

Hong Kong has had a New Year's Day March every year after the 1997 Handover. As usual, the 2020 march began around 3 pm in Victoria Park. Waiting to start, people in the rallying crowds raised their hands and chanted slogans, including the one known by all: "Five Demands. Not one less."

234. Another Timeline of Events

January 1, New Year's Day March

It was a march of over 1.03 million people (the CHRF's estimate). A Letter of No Objection was issued, but the police revoked it at around 5 pm and cut short the march. At that time, tens of thousands of people were still waiting at the starting point.

234A (top left). *Around 16:30, Wan Chai, Online photo*. The first tear gas canister used in 2020.

234B (top right). *17:00, near Wan Chai*. The entrance of the China Life Insurance Building was smashed earlier (possibly by people disguising themselves as protesters).

234C (bottom left). *After 17:30, Wan Chai Station*. Heavy police presence. [Ending the march in Wan Chai, I took a photo of the riot police inside the MTR station.]

234D (bottom right). *After nightfall, Causeway Bay. Online photo*. Police rounded up people, protesters and passersby, and put hundreds under arrest.

235. Lions Being Caught

January 1 and after, Central

235A (left). HSBC angered many protesters for its closure of the bank account of Spark Alliance. The sculptures of the guarding lions at the bank's Hong Kong headquarters in Central were defaced at night on January 1. [Online photo.]

235B (right). Stephen and Stitt, as announced by the bank, "need to undergo maintenance and restoration". [Photo taken on January 3.]

236. An Expected Change

January 5-6, Beijing - Hong Kong

In early January, Beijing announced the change of its top envoy to Hong Kong. Luo Huining (left), a semi-retired official, was appointed the new director of the central government's liaison office in Hong Kong, replacing the outgoing Wang Zhimin (right). Luo has a record of being a hardliner when he was the Communist party boss in Shanxi province. After the city's seven months of anti-government protests, the change of Beijing's man to Hong Kong was expected. Could that be a clearing up or what? Just wait and see.

237. General Election in Taiwan

Election day on January 11. Online photos

A general election was held on January 11 in Taiwan to elect the 15th president and vice-president, and all members of the Legislative Yuan. The election result would determine the tone for the island's relations with mainland China in the coming four years.

237A (top and bottom left). Hongkongers' appeal to voters: "safeguard Taiwan with your vote".

237B (right). Tsai Ing-wen, a champion of democracy and Taiwanese identity, won the presidential election for a second term.

238. Global Threats

January 12 and after

238A (left). Human Rights Watch (HRW) chief Kenneth Roth was denied entry to Hong Kong on January 12. He was set to release HRW's 2020 World Report in Hong Kong. After being denied entry, he released a short video on Twitter, denouncing Beijing's "deepening assault on international efforts to uphold human rights". 238B (right). Another global threat: the SARS-like Wuhan coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Outbreak started in Wuhan, Hubei province, in December, but covered up. Situation worsened in January, affecting other provinces in mainland China and then outside the country.

239. Year of the Rat

January, e-card again

Part of this sketch (right) was used for a Lunar New Year e-card. January 25, 2020 marks the beginning of the Year of the Rat (the first of the 12 Zodiac animals). The sketch is based on a photo taken in early January in Central, where the tram stops had so often been daubed with graffiti by protesters. Words on the top of the tram stop: "From 2019 to 2020, we insist until the end." Down below: 我要真雙普選 (I want genuine dual universal suffrage). [I have made a deliberate change by giving the graffiti a "festive" backdrop: a role of rats in procession.]

A tram stop in Wan Chai (top left). "Still remember her and him in 2019?"

Words in red (bottom left): "Be it a vain effort, indifference is not my choice."

About the artist/author

Fong So is a journalist-turned artist living and working in Hong Kong. He was an editor of a current affairs magazine before turning to art. Despite his training in traditional Chinese painting and the media of brush and ink, both the content and the genre of his work are obviously different from those of traditional Chinese painting. He also works with woodcut prints. His works have been exhibited in Hong Kong, South Korea, the UK and the USA. He has works in the collections of the Hong Kong Museum of Art, the Gwangju Art Museum in South Korea, and the British Museum in London.

方蘇原為新聞工作者，曾任時事刊物編輯十八年，之後轉為從事繪畫。他作畫採用傳統國畫的筆墨和工具，但題材和風格明顯地有異於傳統。繪畫之外，他也製作木刻版畫。他的畫作曾在香港、韓國、英國及美國展出。收藏他作品的機構包括香港藝術館、南韓光州美術館及倫敦的大英博物館。

Also by Fong So

City Life: Paintings by Fong So. University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong, 2000. [Catalogue of the artist's first museum exhibition, consisting of a collection of paintings depicting different aspects of life in Hong Kong.]

City Life II: Hong Kong & Beyond. Photos by Hark Yeung + paintings and prints by Fong So, Fong & Yeung Studio, 2003. [A catalogue accompanying an exhibition after the 2003 SARS outbreak.]

HKSAR: 10 Years On. Fong & Yeung Studio, 2007. [Exhibition catalogue. An imaginary summary of the decade from 1997 to 2007. An art exhibition different and totally unrelated to any official event of the handover anniversary.]

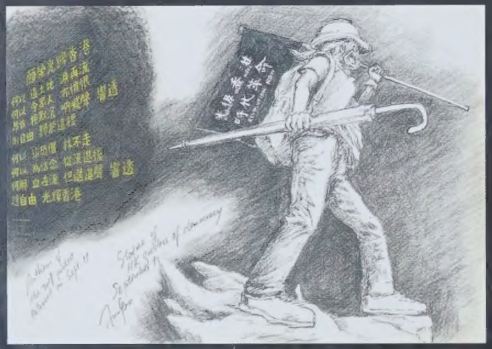
My Family and My City: People and History. Paintings and woodcuts by Fong So, Fong & Yeung Studio, 2009. [Exhibition catalogue. A collection of portraits of the painter's family members and some of his long-time friends. The series, to a certain extent, epitomises a period of history.]

The Centenary of China's 1911 Revolution. Printings and woodcut prints by Fong So, Fong & Yeung Studio, 2011. [Exhibition catalogue. This series is an artist's interpretation and reflection of the lifetime of Dr Sun Yat-sen and his legacy. It is an attempt by the artist to explore what China has been through over the past century and what the future holds for Chinese people.]

Umbrella Sketches: A first hand impression of the HK Umbrella Movement 2014. Fong & Yeung Studio, 2014. [A pictorial album recording Hong Kong's mass protest movement in 2014. Physical book: limited stock. E-book: Amazon.]

44 Sketches of London and New York. Fong & Yeung Studio, 2018. [An art album as well as an unusual colouring book for all ages. All sketches were made in 2015 when the artist was having exhibitions in London and New York with the writer/photographer Hark Y.]

The World after 1989. Paintings and woodcut prints by Fong So, Fong & Yeung Studio, 2018. [A catalogue consisting of 49 artworks depicting some noteworthy developments of the world and Hong Kong after the 1989 pro-democracy movement in mainland China.]



A Defiant City

239 sketches of Hong Kong's mass protest movement 2019-20

It was an ordeal to work on a sketch project documenting a mass protest movement over a period of more than nine months. It was not just long working hours and too many sleepless nights. It was much more than that. The project started in June 2019, after the protest march of two million plus 1 on June 16. The first batch of the sketches (165 pieces) was completed in early October 2019. By the time I ended the second batch (#166 to 239) in mid-January 2020, the coronavirus outbreak in mainland China was already more than a looming threat to Hong Kong...

I must admit that I have been driven very often by anger to get this project done. Back to my original intention, I should reassure myself that embarking on this project is absolutely necessary and worthwhile. To wrap up the whole project, I would like to borrow some words from the graffiti depicted in the last piece of this collection of sketches (#239): "Be it a vain effort, indifference is not my choice." -FS

Fong & Yeung Studio

ISBN 978-988-14045-3-4

Recommended price
HK$240
UK £25 / US $32.5

Art/Journalism/History